This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

SAUNDERS'

SUMMARY JURISDICTION ACT, 1879,

ARRANGED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO

OKE'S MAGISTERIAL SYNOPSIS.

5/-

WORKS PUBLISHED BY

MESSRS. BUTTERWORTH,

Law Publishers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

Plumptre's Principles of the Law of Simple Contracts. Post 8vo. 8*s.* cloth.

*** A companion volume to Underhill on Torts.

Sir T. Erskine May's Parliamentary Practice. 8th Edition. 8vo. 2*l.* 2*s.* cloth.

Denison and Scott's House of Lords Appeal Practice. 8vo. 16*s.* cloth.

Michael and Will's Law of Gas and Water Supply. 2nd Edition. 8vo. 25*s.* cloth.

Roberts' Principles of Equity. 3rd Edition. 8vo. 18s. cloth.

Fisher's Law of Mortgage and other Securities upon Property. 3rd Edition. 2 vols., royal 8vo. 60*s.* cloth.

Ball's Popular Conveyancer, with Precedents. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

Hamel's Customs Laws, 1876. Post 8vo., 6s.; demy 8vo., 8s. 6d. cloth.

Drewry's Forms of Claims and Defences in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. Post 8vo. 9*s.* cloth.

Davis's County Court Rules, 1875 and 1876, with the County Courts Act, 1875, and other Acts. (It may be used as a separate work, or as a Supplement to Davis's County Courts.) 8vo. 16*s.* cloth.

Davis's County Court Practice and Evidence. 5th Edition. 8vo. 38*s.* cloth.

Davis's County Court Practice in Equity, Bankruptcy, and other Jurisdictions. 8vo. 18*s.* cloth.

Trower's Prevalence of Equity under the Judicature Acts. 8vo. 5*s.* cloth.

Mozley and Whiteley's Concise Law Dictionary. 1 vol. 8vo. 20*s.* cloth.

Coote's Common Form Practice in granting Probates and Ad-ministrations. 8th Edition. 8vo. 26*s.* cloth.

Chadwick's Probate Court Manual. Corrected to 1876. Roy. 8vo. 12*s.* cloth.

Folkard's Law of Slander and Libel, founded upon Starkie's Treatise. 4th Edition. Royal 8vo. 45*s.* cloth.

Davis's Labour Laws of 1875. With Introduction and Notes. 8vo. 12*s.* cloth.

Bund's Agricultural Holdings Act, 1875. 12mo. 5s. cloth.

Powell's Principles and Practice of the Law of Evidence. 4th Edition, by Cutler and Griffin. Post 8vo. 18*s.* cloth.

Higgins's Digest of Cases on the Law and Practice of Letters Patent for Inventions. 8vo. 21*s.* cloth.

Adams's Law of Trade-Marks. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

Crump's Law of Marine Insurance and General Average. Roy. 8vo. 21*s.* cloth.

Collier's Law of Contributories in the Winding-up of Joint-Stock Companies. Post 8vo. 9*s.* cloth.

De Colyar's Law of Guarantees. 8vo. 14s. cloth.

Bund's Law of Salmon Fisheries, and Supplement, 1876. Post 8vo. 16*s.* cloth.

Grant's Law of Bankers and Banking. 3rd Edition. Corrected to 1876. By R. A. FISHER. In 8vo. 28*s.*

Kelly's Conveyancing Draftsman. Post 8vo. 6s. cloth.

Baxter's Judicat[illegible] Post 8vo. 10s. cloth.

*** *For c[illegible]d of this Work.*

Tudor's Leading Cases on Real Property, Conveyancing, and Wills: with Notes. 3rd Edition. Royal 8vo. *2l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

Chronological Table and Index of Statutes. 5th Edition. 1235 to 1878. (By Authority.) Imperial 8vo. 14*s.* cloth.

Redman's Law of Arbitrations and Awards. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

Hunt's Law of Frauds and Bills of Sale. Post 8vo. 9s. cloth.

Seaborne's Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Real Property, 2nd Edition. Post 8vo. cloth. (*In the press.*)

Fawcett's Law of Landlord and Tenant. 8vo. 14s. cloth.

Saunders' Law of Negligence. 1 vol. Post 8vo. 9s. cloth.

Rouse's Practical Conveyancer. 3rd Edition, with Supplement, as to Stamps and other Matters. 2 vols. 8vo. 30*s.* cloth.

Hunt's Law of Boundaries, Fences and Foreshores. 2nd Edition. 12*s.* cloth.

Shelford's Law of Joint Stock Companies. 2nd Edition. By D. PITCAIRN and F. L. LATHAM, Esqrs. 8vo. 21*s.* cloth.

Shelford's Law of Railways. 4th Edition. By W. C. Glen, Esq. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. 63*s.* cloth.

Bainbridge's Law of Mines and Minerals. 4th Ed. By A. Brown. 8vo. 45*s.* cloth.

Ingram's Law of Compensation for Lands, Houses, &c. 2nd Ed. By J. J. ELMES. Post 8vo. 12*s.* cloth.

Dowell's Income Tax Laws. 8vo. 12s. 6d. cloth.

Dowell's Stamp Duties and Stamp Laws. 8vo. 12s. 6d. cloth.

Coombs' Solicitors' Bookkeeping. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

Clark's Digest of House of Lords Cases from 1814 to the present Time. Royal 8vo. 31*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

Coote's Admiralty Practice and in the Privy Council, with Forms and Tables of Costs. 2nd Edition. 8vo. 16*s.* cloth.

Clifford and Stephens's Practice of the Court of Referees. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. 70*s.* cloth.

CLIFFORD and RICKARDS' continuation of the same contains the Sessions 1873 to 1876. Royal 8vo. Vol. I., Part I., 31*s.* 6*d.*; Part II., 15*s.* Vol. II., Part I., 12*s.* 6*d.*; Part II., 12*s.* 6*d.*

Scriven's Law of Copyholds, &c. 5th Edition. By H. Stalman. In 1 vol. Royal 8vo. 30*s.* cloth.

Sir R. Phillimore's Commentaries on International Law. 2nd Edition. Vol. II., 28*s.* cloth; Vol. III., 36*s.* cloth; Vol. IV., 34*s.* cloth.

*** *A Third Edition of Volume I. is in the press.*

Trower's Church Building Acts, and New Parishes Acts, con- tinued to 1874. Post 8vo. 9*s.* cloth.

Rouse's Copyhold Enfranchisement Manual. 3rd Edition. 12mo. 10*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

Latham's Law of Window Lights. Post 8vo. 10s. cloth.

Dixon's Law of Partnership. 1 vol. 8vo. 22s. cloth.

Barry's Practice of Conveyancing. 8vo. 18s. cloth.

Woolrych's Law of Sewers, with the Drainage Acts. 3rd Edition. 8vo. 12*s.* cloth.

Tudor's Charitable Trusts. 2nd Edition. Post 8vo. 18s. cloth.

Powell's Law of Inland Carriers. 2nd Edition. 8vo. 14s. cloth.

Shelford's Succession, Probate and Legacy Duties. 2nd Edition. 12mo. 16*s.*

Christie's Crabb's Precedents in Conveyancing, with Common and Commercial Forms. 5th Ed., by Shelford. Two volumes. Royal 8vo. 3*l.* cloth.

Wigram's Extrinsic Evidence in Aid of the Interpretation of Wills. 4th Edition. 8vo. 11*s.* cloth.

Grant's Law of Corporations in General, as well Aggregate as Sole. Royal 8vo. 26*s.* boards.

*** *For complete Catalogue, see end of this Work.*

L. Eng. A. 23. e. 154

CW.U.K.
X [redacted] 585
S 257.9e

THE

SUMMARY JURISDICTION ACT, 1879

(42 & 43 Vict. c. 49),

WITH NOTES AND INDEX;

TOGETHER WITH A

SYNOPSIS OF OFFENCES

ENACTED SINCE THE LAST EDITION OF

Oke's Magisterial Synopsis,

ARRANGED AS A CONVENIENT SUPPLEMENT TO THAT WORK.

BY

THOMAS WILLIAM SAUNDERS, ESQ.,

METROPOLITAN POLICE MAGISTRATE,

Editor of "Oke's Magisterial Synopsis" and "Formulist."

LONDON:

BUTTERWORTHS, 7, FLEET STREET,

Her Majesty's Law Publishers.

DUBLIN: HODGES, FOSTER & CO.

EDINBURGH: T. & T. CLARK; BELL & BRADFUTE.

CALCUTTA: THACKER, SPINK & CO. MELBOURNE: GEO. ROBERTSON.

1879.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY C. F. ROWORTH, BREAM'S BUILDINGS,
CHANCERY LANE, E.C.

PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH it cannot be alleged that the jurisdiction of justices of the peace as exercised at petty sessions has not worked highly beneficially for the country at large, few will deny that the improved civilization of the age requires that some modification and amendment should take place with the view of increasing its popularity and enlarging its scope of usefulness. Ever ready in his own department to promote useful reforms, Mr. Secretary Cross has recognized in this instance the desirability of introducing improvements into the jurisdiction of our magistracy; and without therefore waiting to be called into action by the public voice, he has taken the initiative, and has caused to be placed upon the statute book the valuable enactment which forms the subject of the following pages.

Though not a statute of unusual length, it nevertheless embodies a considerable number of new and useful provisions, the principal of which may thus be stated:—

First. It confers on justices a most beneficial power to mitigate and reduce the statutory punishments of fine and imprisonment, by enabling them to exercise a discretion far beyond what they have hitherto enjoyed (s. 4).

Second. It removes from the category of criminal punishments the recovery of sums of money directed to be paid under an order of justices, and makes those sums recoverable only by civil process before justices (ss. 6, 35).

Third. It enables the justices to allow time for the payment of sums under convictions or orders, or to permit such sums to be paid by instalments, or to take security for payment (s. 7).

Fourth. It provides an easier and a more efficacious mode of enforcing recognizances (s. 9).

Fifth. It enlarges most beneficially the summary jurisdiction over children, young persons, and, under certain circumstances, over adults (ss. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16).

Sixth. It greatly enlarges the power of appeal, and thus removes a blot from the proceedings before justices which has long been a blemish (s. 19).

Seventh. It confers additional convenience for the sitting of courts of summary jurisdiction (s. 20).

Eighth. It enacts improved provisions with reference to warrants of distress (s. 21).

Ninth. It establishes a more ample system of recording the proceedings of the court (s. 22).

Tenth. It enacts a more convenient method of enforcing recognizances, giving also a surety a right to be recouped as against his principal (s. 23).

Eleventh. It greatly improves the practice with reference to applications for sureties to keep the peace or be of good behaviour, by allowing a defendant to controvert the charge upon the merits, and also by putting a reasonable limit to the time of imprisonment in default (s. 25).

Twelfth. It empowers justices to reduce the number of sureties and the amount of recognizances (s. 26).

Thirteenth. It establishes an improved procedure upon appeals (ss. 32, 33).

Fourteenth. It enlarges the powers of justices to state a case for the opinion of the Superior Court under the 20 & 21 Vict. c. 43 (s. 33).

Fifteenth. It confers additional facilities for enforcing orders that are not for the payment of money (s. 34).

Sixteenth. It enacts a mode of recovering sums of money declared to be civil debts (s. 35).

Seventeenth. It confers a power to summon a witness who may be residing out of the justices' jurisdiction (s. 36).

Eighteenth. It renders the reservation of a case for the quarter sessions more easy, by abolishing the necessity for the writ of *certiorari* (s. 40).

Nineteenth. It enacts improved provisions as to warrants of distress (s. 43).

Twentieth. It provides for the return to the accused of property taken from him not connected with the offence (s. 44).

Thus it will be seen how great and varied are the improvements effected. It could perhaps have been desired that the statute had been prepared in a somewhat more ambitious spirit, and that instead of being, as its title imports, "An Act to amend the Law relating to the Summary Jurisdiction of Magistrates," and (s. 54), to be "construed with the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848," it had become itself a full code of practice with reference to the summary jurisdiction of magistrates, thus rendering it unnecessary to consult two distinct legislative enactments upon the same subjects. We cannot but think also that it would have been an improvement if, as under "The Licensing Act, 1872," and "The Employers and Workmen Act, 1875," defendants, and their husbands and wives, had been rendered competent witnesses upon summary hearings.

Taking the statute, however, in its entirety, it cannot but be pronounced a very valuable addition to our law,—reflecting not only great credit upon its author, but upon the very able draughtsman to whom has fallen the duty of giving it technical form and shape.

As very many of those gentlemen who will possess themselves of this compilation will, no doubt, be also the possessors of the last edition of "Oke's Magisterial Synopsis," it has been thought advisable to include a synopsis of all those summary offences which have been enacted since the publication of such edition: thus, to some extent, forming a Supplement to that work, which will, it is hoped, assist them until an entirely new edition of the Synopsis is rendered necessary.

T. W. S.

1, Elm Court, Temple,
September, 1879.

Note.—The Rules and Forms which the Lord Chancellor is empowered to make, will, when issued, be the subject of an Appendix to the last edition of "Oke's Magisterial Formulist," and be published immediately upon their promulgation.

SYNOPSIS OF OFFENCES.

PAGE

Canal Boats Act, 1877 50

Children's Dangerous Performance Act, 1879 50

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 52

Crabs and Lobsters 72

Dental Practitioners 58

Dynamite 60

Factories and Workshops 60

Fish—Freshwater 60

Habitual Drunkards 62

Highways and Locomotives 64

Lobsters 72

Locomotives (Highway and Locomotive (Amendment) Act, 1878) 66

Monuments (Metropolis) Act, 1878 70

Oysters 70

Racecourses Licensing Act, 1879 68

Threshing Machines (Accidents from) 74

Weights and Measures Act, 1878 74

INDEX 83

SUMMARY JURISDICTION ACT, 1879

(42 & 43 Vict. c. 49).

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

SECTION

1. Short title.
2. Application of act.
3. Commencement of act.

PART I.

Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

4. Mitigation of punishment by court.
5. Scale of imprisonment for nonpayment of money.
6. Sum recoverable by summary order to be recoverable as a civil debt.
7. Payment by instalments of, or security taken for, payment of money.
8. Provision as to costs in the case of small fines.
9. Enforcing of recognizances by court of summary jurisdiction.
10. Summary trial of children for indictable offences, unless objected to by parent or guardian.
11. Summary trial with consent of young persons (juvenile offenders).
12. Summary trial with consent of adult.
13. Summary conviction on plea of guilty of adult.
14. Restriction on summary dealing with adult charged with indictable offence.
15. Restriction on punishment of child for summary offence.
16. Power of court to discharge accused without punishment.
17. Right to claim trial by jury in case of offences otherwise triable summarily.
18. Imprisonment in cases of cumulative sentences not to exceed six months.
19. Appeal from summary conviction to general or quarter sessions.
20. Court of summary jurisdiction to sit at a petty sessional or occasional court-house, &c.
21. Special provisions as to warrants of commitment for non-payment of sums of money, and as to warrants of distress.

Supplemental Provisions.

22. Register of court of summary jurisdiction.
23. Regulations as to securities taken in pursuance of act.
24. Power of court of summary jurisdiction to remand for indictable offences.
25. Procedure before court of summary jurisdiction in case of sureties to keep the peace.
26. Power of petty sessional court with respect to varying order for sureties.

SECTION
27. Regulations as to indictable offences dealt with summarily.
28. Cost of prosecution of indictable offences dealt with summarily.
29. Power of the Lord Chancellor to make rules.
30. Power to provide petty sessional court-house.

PART II.

Amendment of Procedure.

31. Procedure on appeal to general or quarter sessions.
32. Application of provisions respecting appeals to quarter sessions to appeals under prior acts.
33. Appeal from court of summary jurisdiction by special case.
34. Summary orders.
35. Recovery of civil debts in court of summary jurisdiction.
36. Summons of witness when out of the jurisdiction of a court of summary jurisdiction.
37. Summons or warrant not avoided by death of justice, &c.
38. Bail of person arrested without a warrant.
39. Provisions as to proceedings, &c.
40. Case from quarter sessions without certiorari.
41. Proof by declaration of service of process, handwriting, &c.
42. Recognizances taken out of court.
43. Procedure on the execution of distress warrants.
44. Return by order of court of property taken from prisoner.
45. Local jurisdiction of court under this act.
46. General provisions as to local jurisdiction of courts of summary jurisdiction.

PART III.

DEFINITIONS, SAVINGS, AND REPEAL OF ACTS.

Special Definitions.

47. Application of act to sums leviable by distress or payable under order.
48. As to clerk of court of summary jurisdiction.
49. Special definitions for purposes of the act.

General Definitions.

50. General definitions applicable to this and future acts.

Application of Acts.

51. Application of Summary Jurisdiction Acts to future acts.

Savings, and Construction.

52. Saving for Army, Navy, Marine, and Militia Acts.
53. Application of Summary Jurisdiction Acts to Post Office, Inland Revenue, and Customs.
54. Application and construction of act.

Repeal.

55. Repeal of acts.

SCHEDULES.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION ACT, 1879.

42 & 43 Vict. c. 49.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Summary Jurisdiction of Magistrates. [11th August, 1879.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This act may be cited for all purposes as the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879.

2. *Application of act.*—This act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

3. *Commencement of act.*—This act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty (which day is in this act referred to as the commencement of this act):

Provided that at any time after the passing of this act any rules may be made, and any act or thing necessary or proper for bringing this act into operation at the commencement thereof may be done, so that such rules, act, or thing take effect only upon the said commencement.

Part I.

Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

4. *Mitigation of punishment by court.*—Subject as in this act mentioned, and notwithstanding any enactment to the contrary, where a court of summary jurisdiction has authority under this act, or under any other act, whether past or future, to impose imprisonment or to impose a fine for an offence punishable on summary conviction, that court may, in the case of imprisonment, impose the same without hard labour, and reduce the prescribed period thereof, or do either of such acts; and in the case of a fine, if it be imposed as in respect of a first offence, may reduce the prescribed amount thereof.

And where in the case either of imprisonment or a fine there is prescribed a requirement for the offender to enter into his recog-

nizance and to find sureties for keeping the peace, and observing some other condition, or to do any of such things, the court may dispense with any such requirement or any part thereof.

And where a court of summary jurisdiction has authority under an act of parliament other than this act, whether past or future, to impose imprisonment for an offence punishable on summary conviction, and has not authority to impose a fine for that offence, that court when adjudicating on such offence may, notwithstanding, if the court think that the justice of the case will be better met by a fine than by imprisonment, impose a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds, and not being of such an amount as will subject the offender under the provisions of this act, in default of payment of the fine, to any greater term of imprisonment than that to which he is liable under the act authorizing the said imprisonment.

Although there are not many statutes which do not give justices a discretion as to the amount of imprisonment to be inflicted, with an alternative of associating it with hard labour, it has been wise to enact a general provision upon the subject, and thus leave the magistracy unfettered as to the corporal penalty to be inflicted. The same remarks are applicable to the cases of an imposition of a fine for a first offence, and with equal effect as to dispensing with the other conditions referred to in the section.

The second paragraph of this section effects a most desirable improvement. There are many offences, especially several of those punishable under the Vagrant Act, for which imprisonment is unsuitable, and in respect of which a pecuniary penalty is much more appropriate.

5. *Scale of imprisonment for non-payment of money.*—The period of imprisonment imposed by a court of summary jurisdiction under this act, or under any other act, whether past or future, in respect of the nonpayment of any sum of money adjudged to be paid by a conviction, or in respect of the default of a sufficient distress to satisfy any such sum, shall, notwithstanding any enactment to the contrary in any past act, be such period as in the opinion of the court will satisfy the justice of the case, but shall not exceed in any case the maximum fixed by the following scale; that is to say,

Where the amount of the sum or sums of money adjudged to be paid by a conviction, as ascertained by the conviction,	The said period shall not exceed
Does not exceed ten shillings	Seven days.
Exceeds ten shillings but does not exceed one pound	Fourteen days.
Exceeds one pound but does not exceed five pounds.....	One month.
Exceeds five pounds but does not exceed twenty pounds	Two months.
Exceeds twenty pounds.....	Three months.

And such imprisonment shall be without hard labour, except where hard labour is authorized by the act on which the conviction is founded, in which case the imprisonment may, if the court thinks the justice of the case requires it, be with hard labour, so that the term of hard labour awarded do not exceed the term authorized by the said act.

The 55th section of the act having repealed the Small Penalties Act (28 & 29 Vict. c. 127) (*see second schedule*), the present section is enacted as a substitute, but with this variation, that whereas under the repealed act the alternative maximum imprisonment where the penalty exceeds 1*l.* but does not exceed 2*l.* is one month, the sum of 5*l.* is enacted in lieu of 2*l.*; and where in the old act the alternative imprisonment where the penalty exceeds 2*l.* but does not exceed 5*l.* is two months, the sum of 20*l.* is substituted for 5*l.*; whilst under the present enactment, where the penalty exceeds 20*l.* the alternative imprisonment is not to exceed three months.

6. *Sum recoverable by summary order to be recoverable as a civil debt.*—Where under any act, whether past or future, a sum of money claimed to be due is recoverable on complaint to a court of summary jurisdiction, and not on information, such sum shall be deemed to be a civil debt, and if recovered before a court of summary jurisdiction shall be recovered in the manner in which a sum declared by this act to be a civil debt recoverable summarily is recoverable under this act, and not otherwise; and the payment of any costs ordered to be paid by the complainant or defendant in the case of any such complaint shall be enforced in like manner as such civil debt, and not otherwise.

This section introduces a new practice with reference to proceedings before justices, and it must be read in connection with sect. 35, which provides for the manner in which it is to be carried out; to which latter section we shall have hereafter more particularly to draw attention.

7. *Payment by instalments of or security taken for payment of money.*—A court of summary jurisdiction, by whose conviction or order any sum is adjudged to be paid, may do all or any of the following things; namely,—

(1.) Allow time for the payment of the said sum; and

(2.) Direct payment to be made of the said sum by instalments; and

(3.) Direct that the person liable to pay the said sum shall be at liberty to give to the satisfaction of that court, or of such other court of summary jurisdiction, or such person as may be specified by that court, security with or without a surety or sureties for the payment of the said sum or of any

instalment thereof, and such security may be given and enforced in manner provided by this act.

Where a sum is directed to be paid by instalments and default is made in the payment of any one instalment, the same proceedings may be taken as if default had been made in payment of all the instalments then remaining unpaid.

A court of summary jurisdiction directing the payment of a sum or of an instalment of a sum may direct such payment to be made at such time or times, and in such place or places, and to such person or persons, as may be specified by the court; and every person to whom any such sum or instalment is paid, where not the clerk of the court of summary jurisdiction, shall as soon as may be account for and pay over the same to that clerk.

The provisions of this section will be found highly convenient in practice, especially in cases where a defendant is convicted of having committed wilful damage and is adjudged to compensate the complainant for his loss. Where security is given under the authority of the court, it may be enforced in accordance with the enactment in sect. 23.

8. *Provision as to costs in the case of small fines.*—Where a fine adjudged by a conviction by a court of summary jurisdiction to be paid does not exceed five shillings, then, except so far as the court may think fit to expressly order otherwise, an order shall not be made for payment by the defendant to the informant of any costs; and the court shall, except so far as they think fit to expressly order otherwise, direct all fees payable or paid by the informant, to be remitted or repaid to him; the court may also order the fine or any part thereof to be paid to the informant in or towards the payment of his costs.

The power to direct all fees payable or paid by the informant to be remitted or repaid to him under the circumstances stated in the section, will remedy a hardship often experienced. There appears, however, to be no satisfactory reason why the remitting or repayment of fees should not be in the discretion of the justices in other cases than that mentioned in the section, as where an informant has suffered from an assault and the defendant is either sent to prison or is fined in a larger sum than 5*s*. and he pays no costs.

9. *Enforcing of recognizances by court of summary jurisdiction.* — (1.) Where a recognizance is conditioned for the appearance of a person before a court of summary jurisdiction, or for his doing some other matter or thing to be done in, to, or before a court of summary jurisdiction, or in a proceeding in a court of summary jurisdiction, such court, if the said recognizance appears to the court to be forfeited, may declare the recognizance to be forfeited, and enforce

payment of the sum due under such recognizance in the same manner as if the sum were a fine adjudged by such court to be paid which the statute provides no means of enforcing, and were ascertained by a conviction:

Provided that at any time before the sale of goods under a warrant of distress for the said sum, the said court of summary jurisdiction, or any other court of summary jurisdiction for the same county, borough, or place, may cancel or mitigate the forfeiture, upon the person liable applying, and giving security to the satisfaction of the court for the future performance of the condition of the recognizance, and paying or giving security for payment of the costs incurred in respect of the forfeiture, or upon such other conditions as the court may think just.

(2.) Where a recognizance conditioned to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, or not to do or commit some act or thing, has been entered into by any person as principal or surety before a court of summary jurisdiction, that court or any other court of summary jurisdiction acting for the same county, borough, or place, upon proof of the conviction of the person bound as principal by such recognizance of any offence which is in law a breach of the condition of the same, may by conviction adjudge such recognizance to be forfeited, and adjudge the persons bound thereby, whether as principal or sureties, or any of such persons, to pay the sums for which they are respectively bound.

(3.) Except where a person seeking to put in force a recognizance to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, by notice in writing, requires such recognizance to be transmitted to a court of general or quarter sessions, the recognizances to which this section applies shall be dealt with in manner in this section mentioned, and, notwithstanding any enactment to the contrary, shall not be transmitted nor shall the forfeiture thereof be certified, to general or quarter sessions.

(4.) All sums paid in respect of a recognizance declared or adjudged by a court of summary jurisdiction in pursuance of this section to be forfeited shall be paid to the clerk of such court, and shall be paid and applied by him in the manner in which fines imposed by such court, in respect of which fines no special appropriation is made, are payable and applicable.

This section very greatly facilitates the enforcing of forfeited recognizances. Heretofore, except in the metropolitan districts, the mode of enforcing these recognizances was so complicated and so dilatory that their utility was greatly impaired; and for these reasons, where parties who were under recognizances with sureties to keep the peace committed any subsequent breach of it, it was

found practically useless to attempt to estreat such recognizances, and hence this proceeding, which might be made so useful a means of securing peaceful conduct, was often neglected, to the great detriment of public justice. The four subsections of this section appear to be very carefully drawn with the view of effectually carrying out the objects intended.

10. *Summary trial of children for indictable offences, unless objected to by parent or guardian.*—(1.) Where a child is charged before a court of summary jurisdiction with any indictable offence other than homicide, the court, if they think it expedient so to do, and if the parent or guardian of the child so charged, when informed by the court of his right to have the child tried by a jury, does not object to the child being dealt with summarily, may deal summarily with the offence, and inflict the same description of punishment as might have been inflicted had the case been tried on indictment:

Provided that—

(*a.*) A sentence of penal servitude shall not be passed, but imprisonment shall be substituted therefor; and

(*b.*) Where imprisonment is awarded, the term shall not in any case exceed one month; and

(*c.*) Where a fine is awarded, the amount shall not in any case exceed forty shillings; and

(*d.*) When the child is a male the court may, either in addition to or instead of any other punishment, adjudge the child to be, as soon as practicable, privately whipped with not more than six strokes of a birch rod by a constable, in the presence of an inspector or other officer of police of higher rank than a constable, and also in the presence, if he desires to be present, of the parent or guardian of the child.

(2.) For the purpose of a proceeding under this section, the court of summary jurisdiction, at any time during the hearing of the case at which they become satisfied by the evidence that it is expedient to deal with the case summarily, shall cause the charge to be reduced into writing and read to the parent or guardian of the child, and then address a question to such parent or guardian to the following effect: "Do you desire the child to be tried by a jury, and object to the case being dealt with summarily?" with a statement, if the court think such statement desirable for the information of such parent or guardian, of the meaning of the case being dealt with summarily, and of the assizes or sessions (as the case may be) at which the child will be tried if tried by a jury.

(3.) Where the parent or guardian of a child is not present when

the child is charged with an indictable offence before a court of summary jurisdiction, the court may, if they think it just so to do, remand the child for the purpose of causing notice to be served on such parent or guardian, with a view so far as is practicable of securing his attendance at the hearing of the charge, or the court may, if they think it expedient so to do, deal with the case summarily.

(4.) This section shall not prejudice the right of a court of summary jurisdiction to send a child to a reformatory or industrial school.

(5.) This section shall not render punishable for an offence any child who is not, in the opinion of the court before whom he is charged, above the age of seven years and of sufficient capacity to commit crime.

This section, which by the interpretation clause (sect. 49) applies only to a person under the age of 12 years, is a substitution for the Juvenile Offenders Acts (10 & 11 Vict. c. 82, and 13 Vict. c. 37), which are repealed by the 55th section. It contains, however, provisions of a far more comprehensive character than the repealed statutes.

Under the old acts, the summary jurisdiction could only be exercised where the charge was of an offence of *simple larceny*, or *punishable as simple larceny*. Under this act, however, the jurisdiction extends over *any* indictable offence other than homicide; thus the charge of arson, so frequently preferred against children, who without any malice, but from a childish thoughtlessness and a desire to see a bonfire, set fire to property—such as stacks of hay or straw—can be dealt with summarily, and certainly much more effectually than by a formal trial at the assizes.

This section also effects alterations in the old law in other material particulars. Thus, first, the option of having the offence tried by a jury is entirely taken away from the child, and given to his parent or guardian. It is certainly difficult to understand why the wishes of the child himself are thus entirely ignored. If it be urged that he has not discretion sufficient to form an opinion as to whether or not he should be tried by a jury, it may in reply be urged with equal force,—how then has he discretion sufficient to judge whether or not he has committed a criminal act? It certainly strikes one as somewhat absurd, if not positively unjust, that the party charged is to have no voice in the choice of the tribunal by which he is to be tried, whilst that choice is to be the privilege of another. Second, that where imprisonment is awarded, the term is not to exceed one month. Now, under the repealed statutes, where, as we have seen, the jurisdiction extended only to simple larceny and to offences punishable as simple larceny, the maximum punishment extended to six months, and where under the repealed acts the maximum pecuniary penalty could amount to 3*l.*, it can now not exceed 40*s.* Considering the very grave offences which now may be determined summarily, consisting, amongst others, of embezzlements, mint offences, arsons, burglaries, attempts to murder, &c., the present limitation of punishment would appear to be excessively lenient; but it is unquestionably in accordance with the benevolent views of the Home Secretary, who is greatly averse to the imprisonment of children. Whipping may be added or substituted if the justices think fit.

11. *Summary trial with consent of young persons (juvenile offenders).*— (1.) Where a young person is charged before a court of summary jurisdiction with any indictable offence specified in the

first column of the First Schedule to this act, the court, if they think it expedient so to do, having regard to the character and antecedents of the person charged, the nature of the offence, and all the circumstances of the case, and if the young person charged with the offence, when informed by the court of his right to be tried by a jury, consents to be dealt with summarily, may deal summarily with the offence, and in their discretion adjudge such person, if found guilty of the offence, either to pay a fine not exceeding ten pounds, or to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months; and if the young person is a male, and, in the opinion of the court, under the age of fourteen years, the court, if they think it expedient so to do, may, either in substitution for or in addition to any other punishment under this act, adjudge such young person to be, as soon as practicable, privately whipped with not more than twelve strokes of a birch rod by a constable, in the presence of an inspector or other officer of police of higher rank than a constable, and also in the presence, if he desires to be present, of the parent or guardian of such young person.

(2.) For the purpose of a proceeding under this section, the court, at any time during the hearing of the case at which they become satisfied by the evidence that it is expedient to deal with the case summarily, shall cause the charge to be reduced into writing and read to the young person charged, and then address a question to him to the following effect: "Do you desire to be tried by a jury, or do you consent to the case being dealt with summarily?" with a statement, if the court think such statement desirable for the information of the young person to whom the question is addressed, of the meaning of the case being dealt with summarily, and of the assizes or sessions (as the case may be) at which he will be tried if tried by a jury.

(3.) This section shall not prejudice the right of a court of summary jurisdiction to send a young person to a reformatory or an industrial school.

This section is devoted to the cases of *young persons* who, by the interpretation clause (sect. 49), are people of the age of twelve years and under the age of sixteen years, and gives a jurisdiction to justices to deal summarily, subject to the election of the accused to be tried by a jury, in the eight descriptions of offences mentioned in the first column of the first schedule, with a maximum fine of 10*l*., or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, of three months; and if a male and under fourteen, with whipping, if thought desirable.

12. *Summary trial with consent of adult.*—Where a person who is an adult is charged before a court of summary jurisdiction

with any indictable offence specified in the second column of the First Schedule to this act, the court, if they think it expedient so to do, having regard to the character and antecedents of the person charged, the nature of the offence, and all the circumstances of the case, and if the person charged with the offence, when informed by the court of his right to be tried by a jury, consents to be dealt with summarily, may deal summarily with the offence, and adjudge such person, if found guilty of the offence, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months, or to pay a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

For the purpose of a proceeding under this section, the court, at any time during the hearing of the case at which they become satisfied by the evidence that it is expedient to deal with the case summarily, shall cause the charge to be reduced into writing and read to the person charged, and then address a question to him to the following effect: "Do you desire to be tried by a jury, or do you consent to the case being dealt with summarily?" with a statement, if the court think such statement desirable for the information of the person to whom the question is addressed, of the meaning of the case being dealt with summarily, and of the assizes or sessions (as the case may be) at which he will be tried if tried by a jury.

This section applies to the cases of *adults* who, by the interpretation clause, are persons of the age of sixteen and upwards; and jurisdiction is given to justices, subject to the option of the accused to be tried by a jury, to deal summarily in their cases with the various charges specified in the second column of the first schedule, with a maximum term of imprisonment of three months, or a fine not exceeding 20*l.*

13. *Summary conviction on plea of guilty of adult.*—(1.) Where a person who is an adult is charged before a court of summary jurisdiction with an indictable offence which is specified in the first column of the first schedule to this act, and is not comprised in the second column of that schedule, and the court at any time during the hearing of the case become satisfied that the evidence is sufficient to put the person charged on his trial for the said offence, and further are satisfied (either after such a remand as is provided by this act or otherwise) that the case is one which, having regard to the character and antecedents of the person charged, the nature of the offence, and all the circumstances of the case, may properly be dealt with summarily, and may be adequately punished by virtue of the powers of this act, then the court shall cause the charge to be reduced into writing and read to the person charged, and shall then

ask him whether he is guilty or not of the charge; and if such person says that he is guilty, the court shall thereupon cause a plea of guilty to be entered, and adjudge him to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six months.

(2.) The court, before asking, in pursuance of this section, the person charged whether he is guilty or not, shall explain to him that he is not obliged to plead or answer, and that if he pleads guilty he will be dealt with summarily, and that if he does not plead or answer, or pleads not guilty, he will be dealt with in the usual course; with a statement, if the court thinks such statement desirable for the information of the person to whom the question is addressed, of the meaning of the case being dealt with summarily or in the usual course, and of the assizes or sessions (as the case may be) at which such person will be tried if tried by a jury. The court shall further state to such person to the effect that he is not obliged to say anything unless he desires to do so, but that whatever he says will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against him upon his trial, and shall give him clearly to understand that he has nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat which may have been held out to him to induce him to make any admission or confession of his guilt, but that whatever he then says may be given in evidence against him upon his trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat.

(3.) If the prisoner does not plead guilty, whatever he says in answer shall be taken down in writing and read over to him, and signed by a justice constituting or forming part of the court, and kept with the depositions of the witnesses, and transmitted with them in manner required by law, and afterwards upon the trial of the prisoner may, if necessary, be given in evidence against him without further proof thereof, unless it is proved that the justice purporting to have signed the same did not in fact sign the name.

This section also deals with adults, but it has reference to charges which are set out in the first column of the first schedule, and are similar to the offences comprised in the second column, but where the value of the property exceeds 40*s*.

In framing this clause, the draughtsman has obviously lost sight of the practical method of carrying it into effect. Upon the justice being satisfied that the charge is one that may be adequately dealt with summarily, he is to cause the charge to be reduced into writing, and read to the person charged; and if such person says that he is guilty, the court is thereupon to cause a plea of guilty to be entered, and adjudge him to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months. So far there can be no difficulty; but the second subsection directs that before asking him whether he is guilty or not, the court is to inform him of a variety of matters which will involve the making of a tolerably long address. Thus, to carry out the section according to its provisions, the court will have to address the prisoner in this fashion:—

"*Prisoner, I am about to ask you whether you are guilty or not of the charge; but*

before I do so, I must tell you that you are not obliged to plead or answer, and that if you plead guilty you will be dealt with summarily, and that if you do not plead, or answer or plead not guilty, you will be dealt with in the usual course: the meaning of which is that, if you plead guilty, you will be tried by this court; but if the case is to be dealt with in the usual course, you will, if sent for trial, be committed to the sessions (or *assizes*), *at which you will be tried by a jury; and I must further state to you that you are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you upon your trial. And I must also give you clearly to understand that you have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat which may have been held out to induce you to make any admission or confession of your guilt, but that whatever you now say may be given in evidence against you, notwithstanding such promise or threat. Are you guilty or not guilty of the charge?*"

This is a tolerably long oration, and will be somewhat amusing when addressed to a prisoner caught in the act of picking a pocket or stealing from a shop; but we do not see how it can well be abridged, unless, indeed, the discretionary part, which is certainly the most important portion of the address, as to the explanation of the court in which the accused may be tried, is omitted.

This address to the prisoner is obviously taken from the enactment in the 18th section of the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 42; but there it applies to a very different state of things, namely, to the calling upon the accused for his defence, and not asking him if he be guilty or not; and, moreover, the caution as to any promise of favour or fear from any threat, which was a proviso at the end of the section, was obviously only intended to be discretionary, and need be used only where there had been a previous threat or inducement held out (see *R.* v. *Sansome*, 1 Den. C. C. 545; 19 L. J., M. C. 143), and in practice this caution is uniformly omitted except in such cases. It is now, however, imperative that it shall be given in every case under the section. Before concluding our observations upon this section, we would call attention to the seeming absurdity of telling the prisoner that "he is not *obliged* to say anything, *unless he desires to do so*; meaning—if it means anything at all—that he is then under the obligation to make any defence he may have.

14. *Restriction on summary dealing with adult charged with indictable offence.*—Where a person who is an adult is charged before a court of summary jurisdiction with any indictable offence specified in the first schedule to this act, and it appears to the court that the offence is one which, owing to a previous conviction on indictment of the person so charged, is punishable by law with penal servitude, the court shall not deal with the case summarily in pursuance of this act.

It will be seen from this section that in the case of an adult, and an adult only, the summary jurisdiction is taken away upon a charge contained in the first schedule, where it appears that, owing to a previous conviction on indictment, the party is punishable with penal servitude. As the previous conviction must have been upon *indictment*, the jurisdiction will remain if the previous convictions were of a summary nature; and it will be observed that even if there had been a conviction upon indictment of *a child* or *a young person*, the summary jurisdiction may still be exercised.

15. *Restriction on punishment of child for summary offence.*—A child on summary conviction for an offence punishable on summary conviction under this act, or under any other act, whether

past or future, shall not be imprisoned for a longer period than one month nor fined a larger sum than forty shillings.

This section limits the punishment of a child by imprisonment not exceeding one month, and by a fine to a sum not exceeding 40*s.*; and it will be observed that this provision operates upon all statutes alike, whether past or future.

16. *Power of court to discharge accused without punishment.*—If upon the hearing of a charge for an offence punishable on summary conviction under this act, or under any other act, whether past or future, the court of summary jurisdiction think that though the charge is proved the offence was in the particular case of so trifling a nature that it is inexpedient to inflict any punishment, or any other than a nominal punishment,—

(1.) The court, without proceeding to conviction, may dismiss the information, and, if the court think fit, may order the person charged to pay such damages, not exceeding forty shillings, and such costs of the proceeding, or either of them, as the court think reasonable; or,

(2.) The court upon convicting the person charged may discharge him conditionally on his giving security, with or without sureties to appear for sentence when called upon, or to be of good behaviour, and either without payment of damages and costs, or subject to the payment of such damages and costs, or either of them, as the court think reasonable:

Provided that this section shall not apply to an adult convicted in pursuance of this act of an offence of which he has pleaded guilty, and of which he could not, if he had not pleaded guilty, be convicted by a court of summary jurisdiction.

This is a most beneficial extension of the provision in the first section of the Juvenile Offenders' Act (10 & 11 Vict. c. 82), and is applicable generally to an offence punishable upon summary conviction where the person charged is *a child* or *a young person*, but only conditionally to *an adult*, in whose case it is not applicable where the adult is summarily convicted upon his plea of guilty upon a charge with reference to which he could not have been dealt with summarily if he had not pleaded guilty—that is to say, offences comprised in the first column of the first schedule—those in which the property exceeds 40*s.* in value.

It will be observed that the court, in dismissing an information, may order the party charged to pay damages not exceeding 40*s.* and the costs of the proceeding, or either of them; which order may of course be enforced upon disobedience, though nothing is said upon the point; and the court may also discharge the party unconditionally, or conditionally on his giving security to appear for sentence when called upon, or to be of good behaviour, either with or without the payment of damages or costs, or either of them.

17. *Right to claim trial by jury in case of offences otherwise triable summarily.*—(1.) A person when charged before a court of summary

jurisdiction with an offence, in respect of the commission of which an offender is liable on summary conviction to be imprisoned for a term exceeding three months, and which is not an assault, may, on appearing before the court and before the charge is gone into but not afterwards, claim to be tried by a jury, and thereupon the court of summary jurisdiction shall deal with the case in all respects as if the accused were charged with an indictable offence and not with an offence punishable on summary conviction, and the offence shall as respects the person so charged be deemed to be an indictable offence, and, if the person so charged is committed for trial, or bailed to appear for trial, shall be prosecuted accordingly, and the expenses of the prosecution shall be payable as in cases of felony.

(2.) A court of summary jurisdiction, before the charge is gone into in respect of an offence to which this section applies, for the purpose of informing the defendant of his right to be tried by a jury in pursuance of this section, shall address him to the following effect: "You are charged with an offence in respect of the commission of which you are entitled, if you desire it, instead of being dealt with summarily, to be tried by a jury; do you desire to be tried by a jury?" with a statement, if the court think such statement desirable for the information of the person to whom the question is addressed, of the meaning of being dealt with summarily, and of the assizes or sessions (as the case may be) at which such person will be tried if tried by a jury.

(3.) This section shall not apply to the case of a child unless the parent or guardian of the child is present; but the court shall ascertain whether the parent or guardian of the child is present, and if he is, shall address the above question to such parent or guardian, and the claim under this section may be made by such parent or guardian.

This section is one of very great importance, and no doubt will be considered as a great improvement in the administration of the criminal law. It will be found to apply to a vast number and variety of charges, amongst which may be enumerated those of stealing dogs, plants, &c. from a garden, beasts and birds in a state of confinement; certain offences under the Night Poaching Act, the Gaming House and Betting Houses Act, Pawnbrokers' Act, Infant Life Protection Act, Merchant Shipping Act, Pedlars' Act, &c., &c. There is, however, one rather serious oversight in the clause, namely, before the charge is gone into, the magistrate is to inform the defendant that he is charged with an offence in respect of the commission of which he is entitled, if he desires it, instead of being dealt with summarily, to be tried by a jury; and he is to ask him if he desires to be tried by a jury? and then it is, and only then, that the accused can elect to be tried by a jury. Now, there are very many offences, especially under the Larceny and Malicious Injuries Acts (24 & 25 Vict. cc. 96, 97), which, for a first offence, are not punishable with more than three months' imprisonment, but which, upon a second or third conviction, are punishable by imprisonment for a

longer term; but inasmuch as it will not appear, either from the information, summons or warrant, that the offence is a *subsequent* one, and the fact of its being such will not be disclosed until the evidence has been tendered and received, very much embarrassment may arise in carrying out the provisions of this section. Suppose that the court is informed beforehand that, in consequence of a previous conviction for a similar offence, the punishment, originally not more than three months, is enhanced beyond that period, and that the accused, upon being informed of his right of election, elects to be tried by a jury, and that in the result, the proof of the former conviction should fail, how would the case then stand? The accused will have made his election to be tried by a jury, and the case would have been heard as one to be sent to the sessions or assizes. Or, suppose the court, not being aware of the existence of any previous conviction, proceeds with the case as upon a summary hearing, and it then appears that there has been a previous conviction which enhances the punishment beyond the three months, the court would clearly then be unable to inflict the higher penalty, and the accused would not have the benefit, if he thought it such, of being tried by a jury. Whether or not in such case the information might be dismissed and a fresh information be laid, so as to bring the case within the operation of the section, we will not venture to suggest.

18. *Imprisonment in cases of cumulative sentences not to exceed six months.*—A court of summary jurisdiction shall not, by cumulative sentences of imprisonment (other than for default of finding sureties) to take effect in succession in respect of several assaults committed on the same occasion, impose on any person imprisonment for the whole exceeding six months.

The wisdom of this provision is obvious, since, though many may be assaulted, the offence is practically of a single nature.

19. *Appeal from summary conviction to general or quarter sessions.*—Where, in pursuance of any act, whether past or future, any person is adjudged by a conviction or order of a court of summary jurisdiction to be imprisoned without the option of a fine, either as a punishment for an offence, or, save as hereinafter mentioned, for failing to do or to abstain from doing any act or thing required to be done or left undone, and such person is not otherwise authorised to appeal to a court of general or quarter sessions, and did not plead guilty, or admit the truth of the information or complaint, he may, notwithstanding anything in the said act, appeal to a court of general or quarter sessions against such conviction or order:

Provided that this section shall not apply where the imprisonment is adjudged for failure to comply with an order for the payment of money, for the finding of sureties, for the entering into any recognizance, or for the giving of any security.

This is perhaps one of the most commendable and beneficial enactments of the entire statute. It is a well-known rule of law that unless a right of appeal is given, either by express words or necessary implication, no such right exists, and although with reference to many summary convictions the right is given,

with reference to far the greater number no power of appeal exists. The present enactment therefore enlarges this right, and confers it in all cases referred to in the section.

The conditions of appealing are set out in sect. 31.

20. *Court of summary jurisdiction to sit at a petty sessional or occasional court-house, &c.*—(1.) A case arising under this act, or under any other act, whether past or future, shall not be heard, tried, determined, or adjudged by a court of summary jurisdiction, except when sitting in open court.

(2.) Open court means a petty sessional court-house or an occasional court-house.

(3.) A petty sessional court-house means a court-house or other place at which justices are accustomed to assemble for holding special or petty sessions, or which is for the time being appointed as a substitute for such court-house or place; and where the justices are accustomed to assemble for either special or petty sessions at more than one court-house or place in a petty sessional division, means any such court-house or place.

(4.) An occasional court-house means such police station or other place as is appointed (as hereinafter provided) to be used as an occasional court-house.

(5.) The justices of a petty sessional division of a county shall from time to time, at a sessions of which notice has been given to every justice of such division, appoint police stations or other places other than the petty sessional court-house, to be used as occasional court-houses, at which cases may be heard tried determined and adjudged, and they may from time to time at such a sessions as aforesaid vary any police station or place so appointed, and shall cause public notice to be given in such manner as they think expedient of every police station or place for the time being appointed to be used as an occasional court-house.

(6.) A court of summary jurisdiction consisting of two or more justices when sitting in a petty sessional court-house is in this act referred to as a petty sessional court.

(7.) Where a case arising under this act, or under any other act, whether past or future, is heard tried determined and adjudged by a court of summary jurisdiction sitting in an occasional court-house, the period of imprisonment imposed by the conviction or order of such court shall not exceed fourteen days, and the sum adjudged to be paid by the conviction or order of such court shall not exceed twenty shillings; and a justice of the peace when sitting alone in a petty sessional court-house shall not have power to impose any

greater term of imprisonment or adjudge any larger sum to be paid than is above mentioned.

(8.) An indictable offence dealt with summarily in pursuance of this act shall not be heard tried determined or adjudged except by a petty sessional court sitting on some day appointed for hearing indictable offences, of which public notice has been given in such manner as to the justices of the petty sessional division seem expedient, or at some adjournment of such court.

(9.) Any case arising under this act, other than such indictable offence as aforesaid, and any case arising under any future act which is triable by a court of summary jurisdiction, shall, unless it is otherwise prescribed, be heard tried determined and adjudged by a court of summary jurisdiction consisting of two or more justices.

(10.) The Lord Mayor of the City of London, and any alderman of the said city, and any metropolitan or borough police magistrate or other stipendiary magistrate, when sitting in a court-house or place at which he is authorised by law to do alone any act authorised to be done by more than one justice of the peace, shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed to be a court of summary jurisdiction consisting of two or more justices, and also to be a court of summary jurisdiction sitting in a petty sessional court-house, and is in this act included in the expression "petty sessional court."

(11.) A court of summary jurisdiction, when not a petty sessional court, may, without prejudice to any other power of adjournment which the court may possess, adjourn the hearing of any case to the next practicable sitting of a petty sessional court in the same manner in all respects as a justice is authorised to adjourn the hearing of a case under section sixteen of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848.

The meaning of this section is somewhat obscure. Under the old law, whilst a court was sitting for the hearing of informations and complaints, it was declared to be an open and public court (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 12); but when sitting to take evidence for the purpose of committing for trial it was not such. The wording of this clause is so general that it may lead to the belief that the court, whether sitting for either of the above purposes, is to be an open court; and unless, indeed, this be the proper construction, we do not see the significance of the words "or under any other act." This view is strengthened by the (2) subsection which enacts that an open court means a petty sessional court-house, or an occasional court-house. The section contains other provisions of a highly important character, and it constitutes two descriptions of courts for the despatch of the business of justices of divisions, viz.:—

(3) *Petty sessional court-house*, which means the ordinary court-house as heretofore existing:

(4) *An occasional court-house*, which means such police station or other place as is appointed (as after provided) to be used as an occasional court-house. The 5th subsection then provides for the justices of a petty sessional division appointing police stations or other places other than the petty sessional court-

house to be used as occasional court-houses, at which cases may be heard, tried, determined and adjudged.

So far there is little, if anything, that is obscure.

The (7) subsection, however, opens a somewhat difficult subject for consideration. Whenever one justice alone can adjudicate, it would seem that he may act in an occasional court-house. Thus, in all matters under the Vagrant Act, &c., a justice sitting alone in an occasional court-house will have jurisdiction; but after this, it must be observed that the power of punishing in such case is limited to fourteen days, and the sum adjudged to be paid under the conviction or order is not to exceed 20*s*. Now, in the great majority of cases, under the Vagrant Act, a single justice may impose an imprisonment to the extent of three months. According to the provisions of this subsection, this he can no longer do, and if a person is charged as being a rogue and vagabond, he must either give him the lighter punishment or refer the case to a petty sessional court,—a most inconvenient proceeding. Whether this was foreseen and intended we cannot say, but we cannot but feel that very great inconvenience will practically arise out of it.

21. *Special provisions as to warrants of commitment for nonpayment of sums of money, and as to warrants of distress.*—(1.) A court of summary jurisdiction to whom application is made either to issue a warrant of distress for any sum adjudged to be paid by a conviction or order, or to issue a warrant for committing a person to prison for nonpayment of a sum of money adjudged to be paid by a conviction, or in the case of a sum not a civil debt by an order, or for default of sufficient distress to satisfy any such sum, may, if the court deem it expedient so to do, postpone the issue of such warrant until such time and on such conditions, if any, as to the court may seem just.

(2.) The wearing apparel and bedding of a person and his family, and, to the value of five pounds, the tools and implements of his trade, shall not be taken under a distress issued by a court of summary jurisdiction.

(3.) Where a person is adjudged by the conviction of a court of summary jurisdiction, or in the case of a sum not a civil debt by an order of such court, to pay any sum of money, and on default of payment of such sum a warrant of distress is authorised to be issued, and it appears to the court of summary jurisdiction to whom application is made to issue such warrant that such person has no goods whereon to levy the distress, or that in the event of a warrant of distress being issued his goods will be insufficient to satisfy the money payable by him, or that the levy of the distress will be more injurious to him or his family than imprisonment, such court, instead of issuing such warrant of distress, may, if it think fit, order the said person on nonpayment of the said sum to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding the period for which he is liable under such conviction or order to be imprisoned in default of sufficient distress.

(4.) Where on application to a court of summary jurisdiction to issue a warrant for committing a person to prison for nonpayment of a sum adjudged to be paid by a conviction of any court of summary jurisdiction, or in the case of a sum not a civil debt by an order of such court, or for default of sufficient distress to satisfy any such sum, it appears to the court to whom the application is made that either by payment of part of the said sum, whether in the shape of instalments or otherwise, or by the net proceeds of the distress, the amount of the sum so adjudged has been reduced to such an extent that the unsatisfied balance, if it had constituted the original amount adjudged to be paid by the conviction or order, would have subjected the defendant to a maximum term of imprisonment less than the term of imprisonment to which he is liable under such conviction or order, the court shall, by its warrant of commitment, revoke the term of imprisonment, and order the defendant to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding such less maximum term, instead of for the term originally mentioned in the conviction or order.

This section is in substitution of a portion of the 19th section of the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, but is more comprehensive. In the old act the only two circumstances which would justify the committal to prison in the first instance without the preliminary distress were—(1) that the issuing of the warrant would be ruinous to the defendant and his family; (2) wherever it appeared to the justices by the confession of the defendant or otherwise that the defendant had no goods or chattels whereon to levy the distress. By the present enactment the justice is empowered to abstain from issuing a warrant of distress (1) where the defendant has no goods whereon to levy the distress; (2) where, in the event of the warrant being issued, his goods will be insufficient to satisfy the money payable by him; (3) where the levying of the distress will be more injurious to him or his family than imprisonment.

By the (4) subsection, a very useful provision is enacted, enabling the justice, where a portion of the pecuniary penalty is satisfied, to reduce the original alternative period of imprisonment, so as to accord with the balance due.

Supplemental Provisions.

22. *Register of court of summary jurisdiction.*—(1.) The clerk of every court of summary jurisdiction shall keep a register of the minutes or memorandums of all the convictions and orders of such court, and of such other proceedings as are directed by a rule under this act to be registered, and shall keep the same with such particulars and in such form as may be from time to time directed by a rule under this act.

(2.) Such register, and also any extract from such register certified by the clerk of the court keeping the same to be a true extract, shall be primâ facie evidence of the matters entered therein for the purpose of informing a court of summary jurisdiction acting for

the same county borough or place as the court whose convictions orders and proceedings are entered in the register; but nothing in this section shall dispense with the legal proof of a previous conviction for an offence when required to be proved against a person charged with another offence.

(3.) The register kept by any particular clerk, in pursuance of this section, may be distinguished by the name of his petty sessional division, or by such name or description as may be directed by a rule under this act.

(4.) The entries relating to each minute, memorandum, or proceeding, shall be either entered or signed by the justice or one of the justices constituting the court by or before whom the conviction or order or proceeding referred to in the minute or memorandum was made or had, except that when a court of summary jurisdiction is not a petty sessional court a return signed as aforesaid, and made and entered in the register in manner provided by a rule under this act shall suffice.

(5.) Every sum paid to the clerk of a court of summary jurisdiction in accordance with the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, and the appropriation of such sum, shall be entered and authenticated in such manner as may be from time to time directed by a rule under this act.

(6.) Every such register shall be open for inspection, without fee or reward, by any justice of the peace, or by any person authorised in that behalf by a justice of the peace or by a Secretary of State.

The provisions of this section will give greater certainty to the proceedings of courts of summary jurisdiction, and render a reference to anterior procedure more easy and convenient; but there would seem to be no sufficient reason why a certified extract from the register should not be equally available for the purpose of informing *any* court of summary jurisdiction throughout the kingdom.

23. *Regulations as to securities taken in pursuance of act.*—(1.) A person shall give security under this act, whether as principal or surety, either by the deposit of money with the clerk of the court, or by an oral or written acknowledgment of the undertaking or condition by which and of the sum for which he is bound, in such manner and form as may be for the time being directed by any rule made in pursuance of this act, and evidence of such security may be provided by entry thereof in the register under this act of proceedings of a court of summary jurisdiction or otherwise as may be directed by such rule.

(2.) Any sum which may become due in pursuance of a security

under this act from a surety shall be recoverable summarily, in manner directed by this act with respect to a civil debt, on complaint by a constable or by the clerk of the court directing such security to be given, or by some other person authorised for the purpose by that court or any other court of summary jurisdiction for the same county borough or place.

(3.) A court of summary jurisdiction may enforce payment of any sum due by a principal in pursuance of a security under this act which appears to such court to be forfeited, in like manner as if that sum were adjudged by a court of summary jurisdiction to be paid as a fine which the statute provides no mode of enforcing, if the security was given for a sum adjudged by a conviction, and in any other case in like manner as if it were a sum adjudged by a court of summary jurisdiction to be paid as a civil debt; provided that before a warrant of distress for the sum is issued, such notice of the forfeiture shall be served on the said principal, and in such manner as may be directed for the time being by rules under this act, and subject thereto by the court authorising the security, or by any court to whom application is made for the issue of the warrant.

(4.) Any sum paid by a surety on behalf of his principal in respect of a security under this act, together with all costs charges and expenses incurred by such surety in respect of that security, shall be deemed a civil debt due to him from the principal, and may be recovered before a court of summary jurisdiction in manner directed by this act with respect to the recovery of a civil debt which is recoverable summarily.

(5.) Where security is given under this act for payment of a sum of money, the payment of such sum shall be enforced by means of such security in substitution for other means of enforcing such payment.

This section provides a convenient means whereby the amount of forfeited recognizances may be recovered; but there is a difference of procedure where the amount is sought to be recovered from a principal, and where from a surety. Where the amount is claimed from a surety, it is to be sued for as a civil debt, in accordance with the provisions set out in section 35. But where it is claimed from a principal, it is to be held as forfeited in like manner as if the sum were adjudged by a court of summary jurisdiction.

The 4th subsection contains a most equitable provision, enabling a surety to recover from his principal the amount he has paid on his behalf, together with costs, as a civil debt upon a summary proceeding.

24. *Power of court of summary jurisdiction to remand for indictable offences.*—(1.) Where a person is charged before a court of summary

jurisdiction with an indictable offence, with which a court of summary jurisdiction has or may have under the circumstances in this act mentioned power to deal summarily, the court before whom such person is charged, without prejudice to any other power that it may possess,—

(*a.*) may, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is expedient to deal with the case summarily, either before or during the hearing of the case, from time to time adjourn the case and remand the person accused; and

(*b.*) if such court is not at the time of the charge a petty sessional court, and the court think the case proper to be dealt with summarily, may adjourn the case and remand the person accused until the next practicable sitting of a petty sessional court.

(2.) A person may be remanded under this section in like manner in all respects as a person accused of an indictable offence may be remanded under section twenty-one of the act of the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter forty-two, intituled "An Act to facilitate the performance "of the duties of justices of the peace out of sessions within Eng- "land and Wales with respect to persons charged with indictable "offences," with this addition, that where he is remanded to the next practicable sitting of a petty sessional court he may be remanded for more than eight days.

25. *Procedure before court of summary jurisdiction in case of sureties to keep the peace.*—The power of a court of summary jurisdiction, upon complaint of any person, to adjudge a person to enter into a recognizance and find sureties to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour towards such first-mentioned person, shall be exercised by an order upon complaint, and the Summary Jurisdiction Acts shall apply accordingly, and the complainant and defendant and witnesses may be called and examined and cross-examined, and the complainant and defendant shall be subject to costs, as in the case of any other complaint.

The court may order the defendant, in default of compliance with the order, to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding, if the court be a petty sessional court, six months, and if the court be a court of summary jurisdiction other than a petty sessional court, fourteen days.

This is a most important section, materially altering (as we read it) the law heretofore prevailing upon the subject. Heretofore, upon complaint of a fear

from threats of personal violence, the defendant was not permitted to controvert the fact of the threats, the only question for the justices being whether or not, upon the complainant's evidence, they believed the charge, neither the defendant nor any witness on his behalf being permitted to contradict the complainant, all that he was allowed to do being to show that the complaint was preferred from malice. The words of this section, however, would seem to place an application for sureties to keep the peace or be of good behaviour on the same footing as any other application to a justice, the words "and the complainant and defendant and witnesses may be called and examined and cross-examined, and the complainant and defendant shall be subject to costs, as in the case of any other complaint," having a general application. If it be suggested that the words "as in the case of any other complaint" refer only to the liability to costs, it may be answered, that if this was all the legislature intended it would have confined its language to that simple object, and not have introduced any provision with respect to the examination and cross-examination of the parties and their witnesses. Besides which, the old law was in itself most unjust, subjecting a party often to long imprisonment without giving him a fair opportunity of clearing himself of the charge preferred against him.

With regard to the alternative imprisonment, considerable alteration is enacted. By the old law, justices at petty sessions were unrestricted as to the time during which a party might be committed to prison in default of finding sureties; although by the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 30, s. 3, *one* justice could not commit to prison in default of finding sureties for more than twelve calendar months. Now, by the present section, a petty sessional court cannot commit in default of sureties for a longer period than six months, nor can a single justice commit for a longer period than fourteen days.

26. *Power of petty sessional court with respect to varying order for sureties.*—Where a person has been committed to prison by a court of summary jurisdiction for default in finding sureties, any petty sessional court for the same county borough or place may, on application made to them in manner directed by a rule made in pursuance of this act, by him or by some one acting on his behalf, inquire into the case of the person so committed, and if upon new evidence produced to such court or proof of a change of circumstances the court think, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, that it is just so to do, they may reduce the amount for which it is proposed the sureties or surety should be bound, or dispense with the sureties or surety, or otherwise deal with the case as the court may think just.

This section gives a power to justices which will no doubt prove to be very beneficial in its operation.

27. *Regulations as to indictable offences dealt with summarily.*—Where an indictable offence is under the circumstances in this act mentioned authorised to be dealt with summarily,—

(1.) The procedure shall, until the court assume the power to deal with such offence summarily, be the same in all respects as if the offence were to be dealt with throughout

as an indictable offence, but when and so soon as the court assume the power to deal with such offence summarily, the procedure shall be the same from and after that period as if the offence were an offence punishable on summary conviction and not on indictment, and the provisions of the acts relating to offences punishable on summary conviction shall apply accordingly; and

(2.) The evidence of any witness taken before the court assumed the said power need not be taken again, but every such witness shall, if the defendant so require it, be recalled for the purpose of cross-examination; and

(3.) The conviction for any such offence shall be of the same effect as a conviction for the offence on indictment, and the court may make the like order for the restitution of property as might have been made by the court before whom the person convicted would have been tried if he had been tried on indictment; and

(4.) Where the court have assumed the power to deal with the case summarily, and dismiss the information, they shall, if required, deliver to the person charged a copy certified under their hands of the order of such dismissal, and such dismissal shall be of the same effect as an acquittal on a trial on indictment for the offence; and

(5.) The conviction shall contain a statement either as to the plea of guilty of an adult, or in the case of a child as to the consent or otherwise of his parent or guardian, and in the case of any other person of the consent of such person, to be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction; and

(6.) The order of dismissal shall be transmitted to and filed by the clerk of the peace in like manner as the conviction is required by the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, to be transmitted and filed, and together with the order of dismissal or the conviction, as the case may be, there shall be transmitted to and filed by such clerk in each case the written charge, the depositions of the witnesses, and the statement, if any, of the accused.

This section was necessary in order fully to carry out the provisions of clauses 10, 11, 12 and 13. There is, however, this remark to be made with reference to the enactment in the 6th subsection requiring the depositions of the witnesses. Where a case is determinable upon summary conviction, there is no enactment that any depositions shall be taken, and in practice no formal deposition is ever taken or signed by the witnesses; as therefore, when the parties decide upon dealing summarily with a case, the proceedings are thenceforth to be the same as though the offence was punishable on summary conviction, and not on indict-

ment, there would be no depositions to return, unless, indeed, the 6th subsection impliedly enacts that they shall be taken, which, however, we do not think can be the meaning of the enactment.

28. *Cost of prosecution of indictable offences dealt with summarily.*—Where an indictable offence (the expenses of the prosecution of which would otherwise have been payable out of the local rate) is dealt with summarily in pursuance of this act by a court of summary jurisdiction, the expenses of the prosecution of such offence shall be payable in manner provided by this section.

The court dealing summarily with any such indictable offence may, if it seem fit, grant to any person who preferred the charge, or appeared to prosecute or give evidence, a certificate of the amount of the compensation which the court may deem reasonable for his expenses, trouble, and loss of time therein, subject, nevertheless, to such regulations as may be from time to time made by a secretary of state with respect to the payment of costs in the case of indictable offences; and the amount named in the certificate may include the fees payable to the clerk of the court of summary jurisdiction, and the fees payable to the clerk of the peace for filing the conviction depositions and other documents required to be filed by him under this act, and such other expenses as are by law payable when incurred before a commitment for trial; and every certificate so granted shall have the effect of an order of court for the payment of the expenses of a prosecution for felony, made in pursuance of the act of the seventh year of King George the Fourth, chapter sixty-four, intituled "An Act for improving the administra- "tion of criminal justice in England," and the acts amending the same, and the amount named in such certificate shall be paid in like manner as the expenses specified in such order would have been paid.

Upon the trial of an indictment at the sessions or assizes, the treasurer of the county is always in attendance to pay the costs ordered by the court. He will have, however, no representative at the various petty sessions; and hence, if his office be remote from the petty sessions court (and in large counties it may be a hundred or more miles away), the difficulty of obtaining the costs may be very great.

29. *Power of the Lord Chancellor to make rules.*—(1.) The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain may from time to time make, and when made, rescind alter and add to, rules in relation to the following matters, or any of them; that is to say,

(*a.*) The giving security under this act; and

(*b.*) The forms to be used under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, or any of them, including the forms of any recognizance mentioned in this act; and

(*c.*) The costs and charges payable under distress warrants issued by a court of summary jurisdiction; and

(*d.*) Adapting to the provisions of this act and of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, the procedure before courts of summary jurisdiction under any Act passed before the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848; and

(*e.*) Regulating the form of the account to be rendered by clerks of courts of summary jurisdiction of fines fees and other sums received by them, and providing for the discontinuance of any existing account rendered unnecessary by the aforesaid account; and

(*f.*) Any other matter in relation to which rules are authorised or required to be made under or for the purpose of carrying into effect this act.

(2.) The Lord Chancellor may, in the exercise of the power given him by this section, annul alter or add to any forms contained in the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, or any forms relating to summary proceedings contained in any other act.

(3.) Any rule purporting to be made in pursuance of this section shall be laid before both houses of parliament as soon as may be after it is made, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not then sitting, within one month after the commencement of the then next session of parliament, and shall be judicially noticed.

These rules have not yet been framed.

30. *Power to provide petty sessional court-house.*—Where the justices in general or quarter sessions assembled or the council of any borough have authority to hire or otherwise provide a fit and proper place for holding petty sessions of the peace, such justices or council shall have power to provide a petty sessional court-house within the meaning of this act, by the purchase or other acquisition of land and the erection of a proper building thereon; and all enactments relating to the provision of such place and to the raising of the money for defraying the expense of the provision of such place shall apply accordingly.

Part II.

Amendment of Procedure.

31. ***Procedure on appeal to general or quarter sessions.***—Where any person is authorised by this act or by any future act to appeal from the conviction or order of a court of summary jurisdiction to a court of general or quarter sessions, he may appeal to such court, subject to the conditions and regulations following:

(1.) The appeal shall be made to the prescribed court of general or quarter sessions, or if no court is prescribed, to the next practicable court of general or quarter sessions having jurisdiction in the county borough or place for which the said court of summary jurisdiction acted, and holden not less than fifteen days after the day on which the decision was given upon which the conviction or order was founded; and

(2.) The appellant shall, within the prescribed time, or if no time is prescribed within seven days after the day on which the said decision of the court was given, give notice of appeal by serving on the other party and on the clerk of the said court of summary jurisdiction notice in writing of his intention to appeal, and of the general grounds of such appeal; and

(3.) The appellant shall, within the prescribed time, or if no time is prescribed within three days after the day on which he gave notice of appeal, enter into a recognizance before a court of summary jurisdiction, with or without a surety or sureties as that court may direct, conditioned to appear at the said sessions and to try such appeal, and to abide the judgment of the court of appeal thereon, and to pay such costs as may be awarded by the court of appeal, or the appellant may, if the court of summary jurisdiction before whom the appellant appears to enter into a recognizance think it expedient, instead of entering into a recognizance, give such other security, by deposit of money with the clerk of the court of summary jurisdiction or otherwise, as that court deem sufficient; and

(4.) Where the appellant is in custody, the court of summary jurisdiction before whom the appellant appears to enter into a recognizance may, if the court think fit, on the appellant entering into such recognizance or giving such other security as aforesaid, release him from custody; and

(5.) The court of appeal may adjourn the hearing of the appeal, and upon the hearing thereof may confirm, reverse, or modify the decision of the court of summary jurisdiction, or remit the matter, with the opinion of the court of appeal thereon, to a court of summary jurisdiction acting for the same county borough or place as the court by whom the conviction or order appealed against was made, or may make such other order in the matter as the court of appeal may think just, and may by such order exercise any power which the court of summary jurisdiction might have exercised, and such order shall have the same effect, and may be enforced in the same manner, as if it had been made by the court of summary jurisdiction. The court of appeal may also make such order as to costs to be paid by either party as the court may think just; and

(6.) Whenever a decision is not confirmed by the court of appeal, the clerk of the peace shall send to the clerk of the court of summary jurisdiction from whose decision the appeal was made, for entry in his register, and also indorse on the conviction or order appealed against, a memorandum of the decision of the court of appeal, and whenever any copy or certificate of such conviction or order is made, a copy of such memorandum shall be added thereto, and shall be sufficient evidence of the said decision in every case where such copy or certificate would be sufficient evidence of such conviction or order; and

(7.) Every notice in writing required by this section to be given by an appellant shall be in writing signed by him, or by his agent on his behalf, and may be transmitted as a registered letter by the post in the ordinary way, and shall be deemed to have been served at the time when it would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post.

This and the following section bring appeals against convictions and orders generally under the influence of a greatly improved system of adjudication.

32. *Application of provisions respecting appeals to quarter sessions to appeals under prior acts.*—Where a person is authorised by any past act to appeal from the conviction or order of a court of summary jurisdiction to a court of general or quarter sessions, he may appeal to such court, subject to the conditions and regulations contained in this act with respect to an appeal to a court of general or quarter sessions:

Provided that where any such appeal is in accordance with the conditions and regulations prescribed by the act authorising the appeal, so far as the same is unrepealed, such appeal shall not be deemed invalid by reason only that it is not in accordance with the conditions and regulations contained in this act.

Where any past act, so far as unrepealed, prescribes that any appeal from the conviction or order of a court of summary jurisdiction shall be made to the next court of general or quarter sessions, such appeal may be made to the next practicable court of general or quarter sessions having jurisdiction in the county borough or place for which the court of summary jurisdiction acted, and held not less than fifteen days after the day on which the decision was given upon which the conviction or order appealed against was founded.

This section, enabling appellants under former acts to appeal under the present act, will operate in many cases very conveniently.

33. *Appeal from court of summary jurisdiction by special case.*—(1.) Any person aggrieved who desires to question a conviction, order, determination, or other proceeding of a court of summary jurisdiction, on the ground that it is erroneous in point of law, or is in excess of jurisdiction, may apply to the court to state a special case setting forth the facts of the case and the grounds on which the proceeding is questioned, and if the court decline to state the case, may apply to the High Court of Justice for an order requiring the case to be stated.

(2.) The application shall be made and the case stated within such time and in such manner as may be from time to time directed by rules under this act, and the case shall be heard and determined in manner prescribed by rules of court made in pursuance of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875, and the acts amending the same; and, subject as aforesaid, the act of the session of the twentieth and twenty-first years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter forty-three, intituled "An Act to improve the "administration of the law so far as respects summary proceedings "before justices of the peace," shall, so far as it is applicable, apply to any special case stated under this section, as if it were stated under that act:

Provided that nothing in this section shall prejudice the statement of any special case under that act.

This clause will be found most beneficial in its operation. It is, in fact, an improvement upon that very useful statute, the 20 & 21 Vict. c. 43, to which it refers. That statute, whilst for the first time it enabled a case to be stated by

a court of summary jurisdiction for the opinion of one of the superior courts, was confined in its operation to a determination of any *information or complaint*, on the ground of being erroneous in point of law, and it did not apply, therefore, to any case which had not its origin in an *information* or *complaint*, nor to any case in which the objection turned upon an alleged *want of jurisdiction*; and although with reference to the latter objection the party aggrieved could have applied for a *prohibition*, the process was, for many reasons, an unsatisfactory one. As regarded, therefore, objections not associated with an information or complaint, such as applications for licences, &c., the party (unless there was a power of appeal) was without remedy, however erroneous in point of law the decision may have been. The present section removes this difficulty, and, under its provisions, a case may be stated with reference to a conviction, order, determination, or other proceeding of a court of summary jurisdiction, on the ground that it is erroneous in point of law, or is in excess of jurisdiction, without any reference to the proceedings having originated in an information or a complaint.

34. *Summary orders.*—(1.) Where a power is given by any future act to a court of summary jurisdiction of requiring any person to do or abstain from doing any act or thing other than the payment of money, or of requiring any act or thing to be done or left undone other than the payment of money, and no mode is prescribed of enforcing such requisition, the court may exercise such power by an order or orders, and may annex to any such order any conditions as to time or mode of action which the court may think just, and may suspend or rescind any such order on such undertaking being given or condition being performed as the court may think just, and generally may make such arrangement for carrying into effect such power as to the court seems meet.

(2.) A person making default in complying with an order of a court of summary jurisdiction in relation to any matter arising under any future act other than the payment of money shall be punished in the prescribed manner, or if no punishment is prescribed, may in the discretion of the court be ordered to pay a sum (to be enforced as a civil debt recoverable summarily under this act) not exceeding one pound for every day during which he is in default, or to be imprisoned until he has remedied his default:

Provided that a person shall not, for non-compliance with the requisition of a court of summary jurisdiction, whether made by one or more orders, to do or abstain from doing any act or thing, be liable under this section to imprisonment for a period or periods amounting in the aggregate to more than two months, or to the payment of any sums exceeding in the aggregate twenty pounds.

This section arms justices with a very necessary power to compel effectually obedience to their orders.

35. *Recovery of civil debts in court of summary jurisdiction.*—Any sum declared by this act, or by any future act, to be a civil debt, which is recoverable summarily, or in respect of the recovery of which jurisdiction is given by such act to a court of summary jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be a sum for payment of which a court of summary jurisdiction has authority by law to make an order on complaint in pursuance of the Summary Jurisdiction Acts: Provided as follows:

(1.) A warrant shall not be issued for apprehending any person for failing to appear to answer any such complaint; and

(2.) An order made by a court of summary jurisdiction for the payment of any such civil debt as aforesaid or of any instalment thereof, or for the payment of any costs in the matter of any such complaint, whether ordered to be paid by the complainant or defendant, shall not, in default of distress or otherwise, be enforced by imprisonment, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of such court or of any other court of summary jurisdiction for the same county borough or place, that the person making default in payment of such civil debt, instalment or costs either has, or has had since the date of the order, the means to pay the sum in respect of which he has made default, and has refused or neglected, or refuses or neglects, to pay the same, and in any such case the court shall have the same power of imprisonment as a county court would for the time being have under the Debtors Act, 1869, for default of payment if such debt had been recovered in that court, but shall not have any greater power.

Proof of the means of the person making default may be given in such manner as the court to whom application is made for the commitment to prison think just, and for the purposes of such proof the person making default and any witnesses may be summoned and examined on oath according to the rules for the time being in force under this act in relation to the summoning and examination of witnesses, or if no such rules are in force, to the rules for the like purpose made in pursuance of the Employers and Workmen Act, 1875.

The period of imprisonment which the county court has the power to order under the Debtors Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 62, s. 5), is thus enacted: "Subject to the provisions hereinafter mentioned, and to the prescribed rules,

any court may commit to prison for a term not exceeding six weeks, or until payment of the sum due, any person who makes default in payment of any debt or instalment of any debt due from him in pursuance of any order or judgment of that or any other competent court."

36. *Summons of witness when out of the jurisdiction of a court of summary jurisdiction.*—Where a court of summary jurisdiction for any county borough or place would have power to issue a summons to a witness, if such witness were within the said county borough or place, and such witness is believed to be within some other county borough or place in England, such court may issue a summons to such witness in like manner as if such witness were within the jurisdiction of such court; and any court of summary jurisdiction for the county borough or place in which the witness may be, or be believed to be, may, on proof or oath, or such solemn declaration as provided by this act, of the signature to the summons, indorse the summons, and the witness, on service of the summons so indorsed and on payment or tender of a reasonable amount for his expenses, shall obey the summons, and in default shall be liable to be apprehended or otherwise proceeded against either in the county borough or place in which the summons was issued, or in that in which the witness may happen to be, in manner directed by the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, as if such witness had been duly summoned by a court of summary jurisdiction for the county borough or place in which such witness is apprehended or proceeded against.

This section enlarges the powers of justice to summon witnesses. Under the old law, although a justice had a power to issue a summons to compel the attendance of a witness for a prosecutor, a complainant or defendant, he could do so only if the witness were within his own jurisdiction. If not so, the only means of compelling attendance was by obtaining a Crown office subpœna, a proceeding at once dilatory and expensive. The present section obviates this difficulty by enabling a justice to issue a summons for the appearance of a witness, though that witness may be in some other jurisdiction. But there is this condition annexed, namely, that before the summons is executed it must be endorsed by a court of summary jurisdiction in such foreign jurisdiction. It may here be observed that the requirement of endorsement by a court of summary jurisdiction may lead to some inconvenient delay, and there does not appear to be any substantial reason why the endorsement may not be made by any single justice in the foreign jurisdiction, though not constituting a court of summary jurisdiction.

37. *Summons or warrant not avoided by death of justice, &c.*—A warrant or summons issued by a justice of the peace under the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, or any other act, whether past or future, or otherwise, shall not be avoided by reason of the justice who signed the same dying or ceasing to hold office.

38. ***Bail of person arrested without a warrant.***—A person taken into custody for an offence without a warrant shall be brought before a court of summary jurisdiction as soon as practicable after he is so taken into custody, and if it is not or will not be practicable to bring him before a court of summary jurisdiction within twenty-four hours after he is so taken into custody, a superintendent or inspector of police, or other officer of police of equal or superior rank, or in charge of any police station, shall inquire into the case, and, except where the offence appears to such superintendent, inspector, or officer to be of a serious nature, shall discharge the prisoner, upon his entering into a recognizance, with or without sureties, for a reasonable amount, to appear before some court of summary jurisdiction at the day, time and place named in the recognizance.

This is a very useful section. The recognizance, when forfeited, will be enforced as pointed out by section 9.

39. ***Provisions as to proceedings, &c.***—The following enactments shall apply to proceedings before courts of summary jurisdiction; (that is to say,)

1. The description of any offence in the words of the act, or any order, bye-law, regulation, or other document creating the offence, or in similar words, shall be sufficient in law; and
2. Any exception, exemption, proviso, excuse, or qualification, whether it does or does not accompany in the same section the description of the offence in the act, order, bye-law, regulation, or other document creating the offence, may be proved by the defendant, but need not be specified or negatived in the information or complaint, and, if so specified or negatived, no proof in relation to the matter so specified or negatived shall be required on the part of the informant or complainant; and
3. A warrant of commitment shall not be held void by reason of any defect therein, if it be therein alleged that the offender has been convicted or ordered to do or abstain from doing any act or thing required to be done or left undone, and there is a good and valid conviction or order to sustain the same; and
4. A warrant of distress shall not be deemed void by reason only of any defect therein, if it be therein alleged that a conviction or order has been made, and there is a good and valid conviction or order to sustain the same, and a person acting under

a warrant of distress shall not be deemed a trespasser from the beginning by reason only of any defect in the warrant, or of any irregularity in the execution of the warrant, but this enactment shall not prejudice the right of any person to satisfaction for any special damage caused by any defect in or irregularity in the execution of a warrant of distress, so, however, that if amends are tendered before action brought, and if the action is brought are paid into court in the action, and the plaintiff does not recover more than the sum so tendered and paid into court, the plaintiff shall not be entitled to any costs incurred after such tender, and the defendant shall be entitled to costs, to be taxed as between solicitor and client; and

5. All forfeitures not pecuniary which are incurred in respect of an offence triable by a court of summary jurisdiction, or which may be enforced by a court of summary jurisdiction, may be sold or disposed of in such manner as the court having cognizance of the case or any other court of summary jurisdiction for the same county borough or place may direct, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied in the like manner as if the proceeds were a fine imposed under the act on which the proceeding for the forfeiture is founded.

Many of the provisions of this section are re-enactments of the existing law, and those which are not such are very judicious.

40. *Case from quarter sessions without certiorari.*—A writ of certiorari or other writ shall not be required for the removal of any conviction, order, or other determination, in relation to which a special case is stated by a court of general or quarter sessions for obtaining the judgment or determination of a superior court.

This section removes an obstruction in the way of taking the opinion of the superior court where a conviction, &c. has been the subject of an appeal, which, in many cases, was felt to be of a very grievous description. The justices at Quarter Sessions having a general power to ask the opinion of the court above as to the correctness of their decision where the same involves some question of law, they seek that opinion in the shape of a case. By the practice, however, of the court above, the case itself can only be removed from the Quarter Sessions through the instrumentality of the writ of *certiorari*. Now, in very many cases the legislature has enacted, with a view to render judgments final, that this writ shall not be available for the purpose of removing any judgment or order of Quarter Sessions. Hence, in such cases, although the question may be the most difficult, of the gravest and most general importance, and the sessions may be most anxious to receive the opinion of the superior court, they cannot obtain it. This impediment in the way of obtaining the opinion of the higher court is by this section removed by the foregoing enactment.

41. *Proof by declaration of service of process, handwriting, &c.*—In a proceeding within the jurisdiction of a court of summary jurisdiction, without prejudice to any other mode of proof, service on a person of any summons, notice, process, or document required or authorised to be served, and the handwriting and seal of any justice of the peace or other officer or person on any warrant, summons, notice, process, or document, may be proved by a solemn declaration taken before a justice of the peace, or before a commissioner to administer oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or before a clerk of the peace or a registrar of a county court; and any declaration purporting to be so taken shall, until the contrary is shown, be sufficient proof of the statements contained therein, and shall be received in evidence in any court or legal proceeding, without proof of the signature or of the official character of the person or persons taking or signing the same; and the fee, if any, for taking such declaration shall be such sum, not exceeding one shilling, as may be directed by rules made in pursuance of this act, and any such fee shall be costs in the matter or proceeding to which it relates.

The declaration may be in the form provided by a rule under this act, and if any declaration made under this section is untrue in any material particular, the person wilfully making such false declaration shall be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

This section, with one or two special exceptions, is a new provision; and although the penalty of perjury is declared as the consequence of a false declaration, it may well be doubted whether, as the court may proceed *ex parte* on the non-appearance of the defendant, it is safe to rely upon mere declarations instead of sworn evidence in court,—evidence which may be open to critical examination; the more especially as, with reference to the declaration of the service of process, it will in most cases be morally impossible to bring home falsehood to a party, though he may in fact be guilty of the most abominable untruth.

42. *Recognizances taken out of court.*—When a court of summary jurisdiction has fixed, as respects any recognizance, the amount in which the principal and the sureties (if any) are to be bound, the recognizance, notwithstanding anything in this or any other act, need not be entered into before such court, but may, subject to any rules made in pursuance of this act, be entered into by the parties before any other court of summary jurisdiction or before any clerk of a court of summary jurisdiction, or before a superintendent or inspector of police or other officer of police of equal or superior rank or in charge of any police station, or where any of the parties is in prison, before the governor or other keeper of such prison; and thereupon all the consequences of law

shall ensue, and the provisions of this act with respect to recognizances taken before a court of summary jurisdiction shall apply, as if the recognizance had been entered into before the said court as heretofore by law required.

This enactment will act most beneficially. Under the old law, a recognizance must be taken before a justice; and hence, from the fact that the court may have adjourned, a party may be kept in custody all night, though ready with his sureties. By enabling the recognizance (before decided upon) to be entered into before the clerk of the court, or a superintendent or inspector of police, or other officer of police of equal or superior rank, or in charge of any police station, or where the party is in prison, before the governor or other keeper of such prison, this injustice is avoided.

43. *Procedure on the execution of distress warrants.*—The following regulations shall be enacted with respect to warrants of distress issued by a court of summary jurisdiction:

(1.) A warrant of distress shall be executed by or under the direction of a constable; and

(2.) Save so far as the person against whom the distress is levied otherwise consents in writing, the distress shall be sold by public auction, and five clear days at the least shall intervene between the making of the distress and the sale, and where written consent is so given as aforesaid the sale may be made in accordance with such consent; and

(3.) Subject as aforesaid, the distress shall be sold within the period fixed by the warrant, and if no period is so fixed then within the period of fourteen days from the date of the making of the distress, unless the sum for which the warrant was issued, and also the charges of taking and keeping the said distress, are sooner paid; and

(4.) Subject to any directions to the contrary given by the warrant of distress, where the distress is levied on household goods the goods shall not, except with the consent in writing of the person against whom the distress is levied, be removed from the house until the day of sale, but so much of the goods shall be impounded as are in the opinion of the person executing the warrant sufficient to satisfy the distress, by affixing to the articles impounded a conspicuous mark; and any person removing any goods so marked, or defacing or removing the said mark, shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds; and

(5.) Where a person charged with the execution of a warrant of

distress wilfully retains from the produce of any goods sold to satisfy the distress, or otherwise exacts, any greater costs and charges than those to which he is for the time being entitled by law; or makes any improper charge, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds; and

(6.) A written account of the costs and charges incurred in respect of the execution of any warrant of distress shall be sent by the constable charged with the execution of the warrant as soon as practicable to the clerk of the court of summary jurisdiction issuing the warrant; and it shall be lawful for the person upon whose goods the distress was levied, within one month after the levy of the distress, to inspect such account without fee or reward at any reasonable time to be appointed by the court, and to take a copy of such account; and

(7.) A constable charged with the execution of a warrant of distress shall cause the distress to be sold, and may deduct out of the amount realised by such sale all costs and charges actually incurred in effecting such sale, and shall render to the owner the overplus, if any, after retaining the amount of the sum for which the warrant was issued and the proper costs and charges of the execution of the warrant; and

(8.) Where a person pays or tenders to the constable charged with the execution of a warrant of distress the sum mentioned in such warrant, or produces the receipt for the same of the clerk of the court of summary jurisdiction issuing the warrant, and also pays the amount of the costs and charges of such distress up to the time of such payment or tender, the constable shall not execute the warrant.

This section provides efficient safeguards against extortion and unjust dealing with references to distresses.

44. *Return by order of court of property taken from prisoner.*—Where any property has been taken from a person charged before a court of summary jurisdiction with any offence punishable either on indictment or on summary conviction, a report shall be made by the police to such court of summary jurisdiction of the fact of such property having been taken from the person charged and of the particulars of such property, and the court shall, if of opinion that the property or any portion thereof can be returned

consistently with the interests of justice and with the safe custody of the person charged, direct such property, or any portion thereof, to be returned to the person charged or to such other person as he may direct.

This is an exceedingly just provision. Heretofore the justices had no absolute power to direct the return to the prisoner of any property which may have been taken from him at the time of his apprehension, and a complaint was sometimes heard from the dock that the prisoner was unable to provide himself with legal assistance from the fact that his money was taken from him upon his apprehension; and although judges could in such cases order his money, if unconnected with the charge, to be restored to him, it was often too late to be of any service. In *Rex* v. *O'Donnell*, 7 Car. & Pay. 138, Mr. Justice *Patteson* made these very judicious remarks:—"The prisoner complains that his money was taken from him, and that he was thereby deprived of the means of making his defence. Generally speaking, it is not right that a man's money should be taken away from him unless it is connected in some way with the property stolen. If it is connected with the robbery it is quite proper that it should be taken; but unless it is, it is not a fair thing to take away his money, which he might use for his defence." The present section puts this matter upon a very proper footing.

45. *Local jurisdiction of court under this act.*—Where a person is charged with an indictable offence mentioned in the first schedule to this act before a court of summary jurisdiction for any county borough or place, and the court have jurisdiction to commit such person for trial in such county borough or place, although the offence was not committed therein, such court shall also have jurisdiction to deal with the offence summarily in pursuance of this act.

46. *General provisions as to local jurisdiction of courts of summary jurisdiction.*—For the purposes of the trial of any offence punishable on summary conviction under this act or under any other act, whether past or future, the following provisions shall have effect—

(1.) Where the offence is committed in any harbour, river, arm of the sea, or other water, tidal or other, which runs between or forms the boundary of the jurisdiction of two or more courts of summary jurisdiction, such offence may be tried by any one of such courts.

(2.) Where the offence is committed on the boundary of the jurisdiction of two or more courts of summary jurisdiction, or within the distance of five hundred yards of any such boundary, or is begun within the jurisdiction of one court and completed within the jurisdiction of another court of summary jurisdiction, such offence may be tried by any one of such courts.

(3.) Where the offence is committed on any person or in respect

of any property in or upon any carriage, cart, or vehicle whatsoever employed in a journey, or on board any vessel whatsoever employed in a navigable river, lake, canal, or inland navigation, the person accused of such offence may be tried by any court of summary jurisdiction through whose jurisdiction such carriage, cart, vehicle, or vessel passed in the course of the journey or voyage during which the offence was committed; and where the side, bank, centre, or other part of the highway, road, river, lake, canal, or inland navigation along which the carriage, cart, vehicle, or vessel passed in the course of such journey or voyage is the boundary of the jurisdiction of two or more courts of summary jurisdiction, a person may be tried for such offence by any one of such courts.

(4.) Any offence which is authorised by this section to be tried by any court of summary jurisdiction may be dealt with, heard, tried, determined, adjudged and punished as if the offence had been wholly committed within the jurisdiction of such court.

Part III.

Definitions, Savings, and Repeal of Acts.

Special Definitions.

47. ***Application of act to sums leviable by distress or payable under order.***—The provisions of this act with respect to a sum adjudged to be paid by an order, shall apply, so far as circumstances admit, to a sum in respect of which a court of summary jurisdiction can issue a warrant of distress without an information or complaint under the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, in like manner as if the said sum were a civil debt; and the provisions of this act with respect to the hearing, trying, determining, and adjudging of a case by a court of summary jurisdiction when sitting in open court shall apply to the hearing, trying, determining, and adjudging by a court of summary jurisdiction of an application for the issue of any such warrant.

The provisions of this act with respect to the period of imprisonment to be imposed in respect of the nonpayment of a sum of money adjudged to be paid by a conviction or in respect of the default of a sufficient distress to satisfy any such sum, shall apply to the period of imprisonment to be imposed in respect of the nonpayment of any sum of money adjudged to be paid by an order of a court of summary jurisdiction or in respect of the default of a sufficient distress to satisfy any such sum, where such sum is not a civil debt nor enforceable as a civil debt.

48. *As to clerk of court of summary jurisdiction.*—Anything required by this act to be done by to or before a clerk of a court of summary jurisdiction shall be done by to or before the salaried clerk to a petty sessional division under section five of the Justices Clerks Act, 1877, and where there is more than one such clerk, by either of such clerks or by such of those clerks as a court of summary jurisdiction for such division from time to time direct; and if any other person acts as the clerk to a court of summary jurisdiction acting in and for such division, such person, subject to any rules made under this act, shall be deemed for the purposes of this act to have acted as the deputy of such salaried clerk, and shall make a return to the said salaried clerk of all matters done by such court and of all matters which the clerk of the court is required to enter in a register or otherwise to record:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply where the court of summary jurisdiction is a court to whose clerk section five of the Justices Clerks Act, 1877, does not apply; that is to say, the justices of a borough, or a metropolitan police court, or any stipendiary or other magistrate the salary of whose clerk is regulated under any act of parliament, other than the Justices Clerks Act, 1877, and the principal act therein mentioned.

49. *Special definitions for purposes of the act.*—In this act, if not inconsistent with the context, the following expressions have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them; that is to say,

The expression "secretary of state" means one of her Majesty's principal secretaries of state:

The expression "child" means a person who in the opinion of the court before whom he is brought is under the age of twelve years:

The expression "young person" means a person who in the opinion of the court before whom he is brought is of the age of twelve years and under the age of sixteen years:

The expression "adult" means a person who in the opinion of the court before whom he is brought is of the age of sixteen years or upwards:

The expression "person" includes a child, young person, and adult, and also includes a body corporate:

The expression "guardian," in relation to a child, includes any person who, in the opinion of the court having cognizance of any case in which a child is concerned, has for the time being the charge of or control over such child:

The expression "prescribed" means prescribed or provided by any act which relates to any offences, penalties, fines, costs, sums of money, orders, proceedings, or matters, to the punishment, recovery, making, or conduct of which the Summary Jurisdiction Acts expressly or impliedly apply or may be applied:

The expression "past act" means any act passed before the commencement of this act, exclusive of this act:

The expression "future act" means any act passed after the commencement of this act:

The expression "fine" includes any pecuniary penalty or pecuniary forfeiture or pecuniary compensation payable under a conviction:

The expression "county" includes any county, riding, division, parts, or liberty of a county having a separate court of quarter sessions:

The expression "borough" means a borough subject to the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835, and the acts amending the same:

The expression "local rate" means as respects any county borough or place, any county rate, borough rate, or other local rate out of which the costs of the prosecution of any felony committed within such county borough or place are payable:

The expressions "sum adjudged to be paid by a conviction" and "sum adjudged to be paid by an order" respectively include any costs adjudged to be paid by the conviction or order, as the case may be, of which the amount is ascertained by such conviction or order.

General Definitions.

50. *General definitions applicable to this and future acts.*—In this act and any future act, if not inconsistent with the context, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them; that is to say,

The expression "The Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848," shall mean the act of the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter forty-three, intituled "An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties "of justices of the peace out of sessions within England and "Wales with respect to summary convictions and orders":

The expression "The Summary Jurisdiction Acts" and the expression "The Summary Jurisdiction (English) Acts" shall

respectively mean the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, and this act and any act, past or future, amending the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, or this act:

The expression "court of summary jurisdiction" shall mean—

Any justice or justices of the peace or other magistrate, by whatever name called, to whom jurisdiction is given by or who is or are authorised to act under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts or any of such acts:

In any future act, if not inconsistent with the context—

The expression "petty sessional court" shall have the same meaning as it has in this act:

The expression "occasional court-house" shall mean such police station or other place as is for the time being appointed in pursuance of this act to be used as an occasional court-house.

Application of Acts.

51. *Application of Summary Jurisdiction Acts to future acts.*—The following regulations shall be made for the purpose of facilitating the application of the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to any future act; that is to say,

(1.) Where in any future act, any offence is directed or authorised to be prosecuted summarily or on summary conviction, or any fine is directed or authorised to be recovered summarily or on summary conviction, or any other words are used implying that such offence is to be prosecuted or fine is to be recovered in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, the Summary Jurisdiction Acts shall apply accordingly; and

(2.) Where in any future act any sum of money is directed or authorised to be recovered before a court of summary jurisdiction, or on complaint made to a court of summary jurisdiction, or words are used (whether by authorising the sum to be recovered summarily or in a summary manner or otherwise) which imply that such sum of money is to be recovered before a court of summary jurisdiction or in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, the Summary Jurisdiction Acts shall apply accordingly; and

(3.) Where in any future act a court of summary jurisdiction is authorised to order or require a person to do or abstain from doing any act or thing other than the payment of a sum of money; or where in pursuance of any such act any

act or thing other than the payment of a sum of money is required or authorised by an order of a court of summary jurisdiction to be done, or is declared capable of being enforced summarily, or by summary order; or where in any such act any words are used implying that such act or thing is to be enforced in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, the Summary Jurisdiction Acts shall apply accordingly.

Savings, and Construction.

52. *Saving for Army, Navy, Marine, and Militia Acts.*—The provisions of this act which enable a court of summary jurisdiction, notwithstanding any enactment to the contrary, to impose imprisonment without hard labour, and reduce the prescribed period thereof, or do either of such acts, and in the case of a fine, if it be imposed as in respect of a first offence, to reduce the prescribed amount thereof, and in the case of imprisonment, to impose a fine in lieu of imprisonment, shall not apply to any proceedings taken under any act relating to any of Her Majesty's regular or auxiliary forces.

53. *Application of Summary Jurisdiction Acts to Post Office, Inland Revenue, and Customs.*—The Summary Jurisdiction Acts shall apply to all informations, complaints, and other proceedings before a court of summary jurisdiction under the statutes relating to the Post Office.

Every offence under the statutes relating to the Post Office for which a person is liable to forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds may be prosecuted before a court of summary jurisdiction in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts.

The Summary Jurisdiction Acts shall, notwithstanding any special provisions to the contrary contained in any of the statutes relating to Her Majesty's revenue under the control of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue or the Commissioners of Customs, apply to all informations, complaints, and other proceedings before a court of summary jurisdiction under or by virtue of any of the said statutes:

Provided, that where the sum adjudged by conviction under or by virtue of any of the said statutes to be paid exceeds fifty pounds, the period of imprisonment imposed by a court of summary jurisdiction in respect of the nonpayment of such sum, or in respect of the default of a sufficient distress to satisfy such sum, may exceed three months but shall not exceed six months.

54. *Application and construction of act.*—This act shall apply to the levying of sums adjudged to be paid by an order in any matter of bastardy, or by an order which is enforceable as an order of affiliation, and to the imprisonment of a defendant for nonpayment of such sums, in like manner as if an order in any such matter or so enforceable were a conviction on information, and shall apply to the proof of the service of any summons, notice, process, or document in any matter of bastardy, and of any handwriting or seal in any such matter, and to an appeal from an order in any matter of bastardy.

Nothing in this act shall authorise a court of summary jurisdiction to reduce the amount of a fine where the act prescribing such amount carries into effect a treaty convention or agreement with a foreign state, and such treaty convention or agreement stipulates for a fine of a minimum amount.

This act shall be construed as one with the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, so far as is consistent with the tenour of such acts respectively, and save as aforesaid shall be subject to the exceptions specified in section thirty-five of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848:

Provided that the provisions contained in sections thirty-three and thirty-four of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, as to the acts relating to the police in the metropolis and in the city of London, and relating to the powers of justices within the metropolitan police district, shall not apply to or restrict the operation of this act.

This act shall not apply to any information, complaint, or other summary proceeding laid, made, or instituted before the commencement of this act, or in respect of any offence committed, or any act done, or any cause which arose before the commencement of this act, and any such information, complaint, or other proceeding as aforesaid may be laid, made, instituted, and proceeded with in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

Repeal.

55. *Repeal of Acts.*—There shall be repealed as from the commencement of this act—

(1.) The acts mentioned in the second schedule to this act to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned; and

(2.) So much of any other act as is inconsistent with this act.

Provided that this repeal shall not affect—

(1.) Anything duly done or suffered before the commencement of this act under any enactment hereby repealed; or

(2.) Any right or privilege acquired or any liability incurred before the commencement of this act under any enactment hereby repealed; or

(3.) Any imprisonment, fine, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed before the commencement of this act under any enactment hereby repealed; or

(4.) The institution or prosecution to its termination of any investigation or legal proceeding or any other remedy for prosecuting any such offence or ascertaining, enforcing, or recovering any such liability, imprisonment, fine, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid, and any such investigation, legal proceeding, and remedy may be carried on as if this repeal had not been enacted.

Where any unrepealed act of parliament incorporates or refers to any provisions of any act hereby repealed, such unrepealed act shall be deemed to incorporate or refer to the corresponding provisions of this act.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES WHICH CAN BE DEALT WITH SUMMARILY UNDER THIS ACT.

FIRST COLUMN. Young Persons consenting and Adults pleading Guilty.	SECOND COLUMN. Adults consenting.
1. Simple larceny.	1. Simple larceny, where the value of the whole of the property alleged to have been stolen does not in the opinion of the court before whom the charge is brought exceed forty shillings.
2. Offences declared by any act for the time being in force to be punishable as simple larceny.	2. Offences declared by any act for the time being in force to be punishable as simple larceny, where the value of the whole of the property alleged to have been stolen, destroyed, injured or otherwise dealt with by the offender does not in the opinion of the court before whom the charge is brought exceed forty shillings.
3. Larceny from or stealing from the person.	3. Larceny from or stealing from the person, where the value of the whole of the property alleged to have been stolen does not in the opinion of the court before whom the charge is brought exceed forty shillings.

First Column. Young Persons consenting and Adults pleading Guilty.	Second Column. Adults consenting.
4. Larceny as a clerk or servant.	4. Larceny as a clerk or servant, where the value of the whole of the property alleged to have been stolen does not in the opinion of the court before whom the charge is brought exceed forty shillings.
5. Embezzlement by a clerk or servant.	5. Embezzlement by a clerk or servant, where the value of the whole of the property alleged to have been embezzled does not in the opinion of the court before whom the charge is brought exceed forty shillings.
6. Receiving stolen goods, that is to say, committing any of the offences relating to property specified in the ninety-first and ninety-fifth sections of the Larceny Act, 1861, (being the Act of the sessions of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter ninety-six,) or in either of such sections.	6. Receiving stolen goods, that is to say, committing any of the offences relating to property specified in the ninety-first and ninety-fifth sections of the Larceny Act, 1861, (being the Act of the session of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter ninety-six,) or in either of such sections, where the value of the whole of the property alleged to have been received does not in the opinion of the court before whom the charge is brought exceed forty shillings.
7. Aiding, abetting, counselling, or procuring the commission of simple larceny, or of an offence declared by any act for the time being in force to be punishable as simple larceny, or of larceny or stealing from the person, or of larceny as a clerk or servant.	7. Aiding, abetting, counselling, or procuring the commission of simple larceny, or of an offence declared by any act for the time being in force to be punishable as simple larceny, or of larceny or stealing from the person, or of larceny as a clerk or servant, where the value of the whole of the property which is the subject of the alleged offence does not in the opinion of the court before whom the charge is brought exceed forty shillings.
8. Attempt to commit simple larceny, or an offence declared by any act for the time being in force to be punishable as simple larceny, or to commit larceny from or steal from the person, or to commit larceny as a clerk or servant.	8. Attempt to commit simple larceny, or an offence declared by any act for the time being in force to be punishable as simple larceny, or to commit larceny from or steal from the person, or to commit larceny as a clerk or servant.

This act shall apply to any of the following offences when alleged to have been committed by a young person in like manner as if such offence were included in the first column of the schedule; that is to say,

(1.) To any offence in relation to railways and railway carriages mentioned in sections thirty-two and thirty-three of the act of the session of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter one hundred, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the statute law of England and Ireland relating to offences against the person"; and

(2.) To any offence relating to railways mentioned in section thirty-five of the act of the session of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, intituled "An

Act to consolidate and amend the statute law of England and Ireland relating to malicious injuries to property"; and

(3.) To any indictable offence, either under the Post Office Laws or prosecuted by her Majesty's Postmaster-General; and for the purpose of this provision the expression "Post Office Laws" has the same meaning as it has in the act of the session of the seventh year of the reign of King William the Fourth and the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter thirty-six, intituled "An Act for consolidating the laws relative to offences against the Post Office of the United Kingdom, and for regulating the judicial administration of the Post Office Laws, and for explaining certain terms and expressions employed in those laws," and the acts amending the same.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
10 & 11 Vict. c. 82 ..	An Act for the more speedy Trial and Punishment of Juvenile Offenders.	The whole Act.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 43 ..	An Act to facilitate the performance of the Duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions within England and Wales with respect to Summary Convictions and Orders.	The following words in section thirty-five: "Nor "to any information or "complaint or other pro- "ceeding under or by "virtue of any of the "statutes relating to "her Majesty's Revenue "of Excise or Customs, "Stamps, Taxes, or Post "Office."
13 & 14 Vict. c. 37 ..	An Act for the further Extension of Summary Jurisdiction in cases of Larceny.	The whole Act, in so far as relates to England.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 126 ..	An Act for diminishing Expense and Delay in the Administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases.	The whole Act, in so far as relates to England, except sections eighteen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 80 ..	An Act to extend the Provisions of the Criminal Justice Act, 1855, to the Liberties of the Cinque Ports, and to the district of Romney Marsh in the county of Kent.	The whole Act.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 110 ..	An Act for the Amendment of the Law relating to the Mitigation of Penalties.	The whole Act, so far as relates to England.
28 & 29 Vict. c. 127 ..	An Act to amend the Law relating to Small Penalties.	The whole Act.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 116 ..	An Act to amend the Law relating to Larceny and Embezzlement.	Section two, in so far as relates to England.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 78 ..	An act to Amend the Law respecting the Inspection and Regulation of Railways.	Section thirteen, in so far as relates to England.

SYNOPSIS OF OFFENCES

ENACTED SINCE THE LAST EDITION OF

Oke's Magisterial Synopsis.

OFFENCES *within* the 11 & 12 VICT. c. 43.	Statute.
CANAL BOATS ACT, 1877.	
(*"An Act to provide for the Registration and Regulation of Canal Boats used as Dwellings."*)	40 & 41 Vict. c. 60.
1. *Using an unregistered boat.*] "After the expiration of twelve months a canal boat shall not be used as a dwelling unless it has been registered in accordance with this act. "The owner of a canal boat may register that boat with the registration authority hereinafter mentioned as a dwelling for such number of persons of the specified age and sex as may be allowed under the provisions of this act, and the boat shall be used as a dwelling only for the number of persons of the age and sex for which it is registered. "If a canal boat is used as a dwelling in contravention of this act, the master of the boat and also the owner of the boat (if he is in fault) shall each be liable to a fine not exceeding 20*s.* for each occasion on which the boat is so used (*Note* 1).	Id. s. 1.
2. *Obstructing an officer.*] "If such person is obstructed in the performance of his duty under this act in the case of any boat, the person so obstructing shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 40*s.*"	Id. s. 5.
3. *Illegal detention of certificate of registration.*] "If a master of any canal boat illegally detains the certificate of registry of such boat," &c.	Id. s. 10.
CHILDREN'S DANGEROUS PERFORMANCE ACT, 1879.	
Employing a child in dangerous performances.] "Any person who shall cause any child under the age of fourteen years to take part in any public exhibition or performance, whereby in the opinion of a court of summary jurisdiction the life or limbs of such child shall be endangered, and the parent or guardian, or any person having the custody of such child who shall aid or abet the same, shall severally be guilty of an offence against this act," &c. [MEM. *By the 4th section it is enacted that "Whenever any person is charged with an offence against this act in respect of a child who in the opinion of the court trying the case is apparently of the age alleged by the informant, it shall lie on the person charged to prove that the child is not of that age."*	42 & 43 Vict. c. 34, s. 3.

1 "CANAL BOATS ACT."] By sect. 2 the Local Government Board shall make regulations and may from time to time revoke and vary such regulations.

(1) "For the registration of canal boats under this act, including certificates of registration, and the fees in connexion with such registration; and (2) for the lettering, marking, and numbering of such boats; and (3) for fixing the number, age, and sex of the persons who may be allowed to dwell in a canal boat, having regard to the cubic space, ventilation, provision for the separation of the sexes, general healthiness and convenience of accommodation of the boat; and (4) for promoting cleanliness in and providing for the habitable

	Time of laying Information, &c.	Number and what justices to convict.	Penalty, &c. and Mode of enforcing.	If Appeal, and time, &c.	Penalty, &c. to whom payable.	Page, &c. of Formulist.
1	Within 6 cal. months (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two (s. 13).	Fine not exc. 20*s.* for each occasion on which the boat is so used. (*See* 42 & 43 *Vict. c.* 49, *s.* 4, *as to general power to mitigate fines.*)	No.	Treas. of county, &c. not being applied by act (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 31).	
2	Id.	Id.	Id.	No.	Id.	
3	Id.	Id.	May be ordered to deliver up such certificate. In addition, may be liable to a fine not exc. 40*s.*	No.	Any part of such fine may be ordered to be paid to the person injured by the detention of such certificate.	
	Within 6 cal. months.	Two.	Penalty not exc. £10, recoverable under 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43.	No.	Treas. of county, &c. not being applied by act (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43).	

condition of canal boats; and (5) for preventing the spread of infectious disease by canal boats. The registration authority shall register every canal boat which conforms to the conditions of registration provided by the said regulations for the number of persons allowed by those regulations to dwell therein."

[MEM. *In pursuance of the powers conferred upon the Local Government Board this department has issued a body of regulations.*]

OFFENCES *within* the 11 & 12 VICT. c. 43.	Statute.
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878. (*Note* 2.) ("*An Act for making better Provision respecting Contagious and Infectious Diseases of Cattle and other Animals, and for other Purposes.*") [MEM. *In pursuance of the powers of this act, the Privy Council have issued a body of orders.*] (*Note* 3.)	41 & 42 Vict. c. 74.
1. *Offences against the Act.*] "If any person is guilty of an offence against this act, he shall for every such offence be liable." (*Note* 4.)	Id. s. 60.
2. "If a person without lawful authority *or* excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him, does any of the following things, he shall be guilty of an offence against this act."	Id. s. 61.
3. "If he does anything in contravention of this act *or* of an order of council *or* of a regulation of a local authority."	Id. (i).
4. "If where required by this act to keep an animal separate as far as practicable, *or* to give notice of disease with all practicable speed, he fails to do so."	Id. (ii).

2 "CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS):" *Interpretation.*] By sect. 5, (1) "cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves; (2) "animals" means, except where it is otherwise expressed, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine; (3) "disease" means cattle plague (that is to say, rinderpest, or the disease commonly called cattle plague), contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle (in this act called pleuro-pneumonia), foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or sheep-scab; (4) "diseased" means affected with disease; (5) "suspected" means suspected of being diseased; (6) "carcase" means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoof, horns, offal, or other part of an animal separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof; (7) "fodder" means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals; (8) "litter" means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals, &c., &c.

3 *Orders in council.*] Very extensive powers for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the statute are conferred upon the Privy Council; and by sect. 58 (2) it is enacted that "every order of Council shall have effect as if it had been enacted by this act."

4 *Evidence of party charged.*] By sect. 66 "(6) a person charged with an offence against this act may, if he thinks fit, tender himself to be examined on his own behalf,

Time of laying Information, &c.	Number and what justices to convict.	Penalty, &c. and Mode of enforcing.	If Appeal, and time, &c.	Penalty, &c. to whom payable.	Page, &c. of Formulist.
1 Within 6 cal. months (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two (ss. 63-5, (16)).	1. To a penalty not exc. £20. 2. If the offence is committed with respect to more than 4 animals, to a penalty not exceeding £5 for each animal. 3. When the offence is committed in relation to carcases, fodder, litter, dung or other thing (exclusive of animals), to a penalty not exceeding £10 in respect of every half ton in weight thereof after one half ton in addition to the first penalty of not exceeding £20. [*By the* 42 & 43 *Vict. c.* 49, *s.* 4, *a comprehensive power to mitigate penalties is conferred after* 1*st January*, 1880.]	Yes (*Note* 5).	Treasurer of county, &c. not being applied by the act (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 31). By sect. 66 (8), such part not exceeding one-half may be paid to the person who proceeds for the same.	
2 Id.	Id.	Id. But by subsect. (2) it is enacted that "On a further conviction within a period of 12 mo. for a second or subsequent	Id.	Id.	
3 Id.	Id.	offence against the same subsect. of this sect. (61), he shall be			
4 Id.	Id.	liable, in the discretion of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is convicted to be imprisoned for any term			

and thereupon he may give evidence in the same manner, and with the like effect and consequences as any other witness."

5 *Appeal.*] By sect. 64 a right of appeal is given to any person who thinks himself aggrieved by the dismissal of a complaint, or by any determination or adjudication of a court of summary jurisdiction under the act under the following conditions: "(2) the appeal shall be made to the next practicable court of general or quarter sessions for the county or place in which the cause of appeal arises, holden not less than twenty-one days after the decision appealed from; (3) the appellant shall within ten days after the decision give notice to the clerk of the court whose decision is appealed from of his intention to appeal, and of the grounds thereof, and to the other party; (4) the appellant shall within three days after such notice enter into a recognizance before a justice with two sufficient sureties conditioned personally to try the appeal; (5) the court may adjourn the appeal, and may make such order thereon as the court thinks fit; (6) nothing in this section shall affect any enactment relative to appeals in cases of summary convictions or adjudications in the city of London or the metropolitan police district, or apply to proceedings under the Customs Acts." A right of appeal is also given by 42 & 43 Vict. c. 49, ss. 19, 31, 32.

OFFENCES *within* the 11 & 12 VICT. c. 43.	Statute.
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS)—*continued.*	
5. "If he fails to give, produce, observe *or* do any notice, licence, rule *or* thing which by this act, *or* an order of council, *or* by a regulation of a local authority, he is required to give, produce, observe *or* do."	41 & 42 Vict. c. 74, s. 61, (iii).
6. "If he does anything which by this act *or* an order of council is made *or* declared to be not lawful."	Id. (iv).
7. "If he does *or* omits anything, the doing *or* omission whereof is declared by this act, *or* by an order of council, to be an offence by him against this act."	Id. (v).
8. "If he refuses to an inspector *or* other officer acting in execution of this act, *or* of an order of council, *or* of a regulation of a local authority, admission to any land, building, place, vessel, pen, vehicle *or* boat which the inspector *or* officer is entitled to enter *or* examine, *or* obstructs *or* impedes him in so entering *or* examining, *or* otherwise in any respect obstructs *or* impedes an inspector, *or* constable *or* other officer in the execution of his duty, *or* assists in any such obstruction or impeding."	Id. (vi).
9. "If he throws *or* places, *or* causes *or* suffers to be thrown *or* placed, into *or* in any river, stream, canal, navigation *or* other water, *or* into *or* in the sea within three miles of the shore, the carcase of an animal which has died of disease, *or* been slaughtered as diseased, *or* suspected."	Id. (vii).
10. If any person does any of the following things he shall be guilty of an offence against this act:—	Id. s. 62.
11. "If with intent to unlawfully evade this act, *or* an order of council, *or* a regulation of a local authority, he does anything for which a licence is requisite under this act, *or* an order of council, *or* a regulation of a local authority without having obtained a licence."	Id. (i).
12. "If where such a licence is requisite, having obtained a licence, he, with the like intent, does the thing licensed after the licence has expired."	Id. (ii).
13. "If he uses, *or* offers *or* attempt to use as such a licence or instrument not being a complete licence, or an instrument untruly purporting or appearing to be a licence, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction before which he is charged that he did not know of any incompleteness or untruth, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof."	Id.
14. "If with intent to unlawfully evade this act *or* an order of council, *or* a regulation of a local authority, he alters *or* falsely makes, *or* antedates, *or* counterfeits, *or* offers, *or* utters, knowing the same to be altered *or* falsely made or antedated, *or* counterfeited, a licence, declaration, certificate, *or* instrument made *or* issued, *or* purporting to be made *or* issued, under, *or* for any purpose of this act, *or* an order of Council, *or* a regulation of a local authority."	Id. (iv.)

	Time of laying Information, &c.	Number and what justices to convict.	Penalty, &c. and Mode of enforcing.	If Appeal, and time, &c.	Penalty, &c. to whom payable.	Page, &c. of Formulist.
5	Within 6 cal. months (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two (ss. 63-5, (16)).	not exceeding one month with or without hard labour in lieu of the pecuniary penalty to which he is liable under this act."	Yes (*Note* 5).	Treasurer of county, &c. not being applied by the act (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 31). By sect. 66 (8), such part not exceeding one-half may be paid to the person who proceeds for the same.	
6	Id.	Id.	Id.			
7	Id.	Id.	Id.			
8	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.		
9	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	
11	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	
12	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	
13	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	
14	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	

Offences *within* the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43.	Statute.
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS)—*continued.*	
15. "If for the purpose of obtaining such a licence, certificate, *or* instrument he makes a declaration *or* statement false in any material particular, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction before which he is charged that he did not know of that falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof."	41 & 42 Vict. c. 74, s. 62, (v).
16. "If he obtains, *or* endeavours to obtain, such a licence, certificate, *or* instrument by means of a false pretence, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction before which he is charged that he did not know of that falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof."	Id. (vi).
17. "If he grants, *or* issues such a licence, certificate, *or* instrument, being false in any date, *or* other material particular, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction before which he is charged that he did not know of that falsity and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof, *or* grants, *or* issues such a licence, certificate, *or* instrument, having and knowing that he has no lawful authority to grant or issue the same."	Id. (vii).
18. "If, with intent to unlawfully evade *or* defeat this act *or* an order of council, *or* a regulation of a local authority, he grants *or* issues an instrument being in form a licence, certificate, *or* instrument made *or* issued under this act *or* an order of council, *or* a regulation of a local authority for permitting, *or* regulating the movement of a particular animal, *or* the doing of any other particular thing, but being issued in blank, that is to say, not being before the issue thereof so filled up as to specify any particular animal or thing."	Id. (viii).
19. "If he uses, *or* offers *or* attempts to use, for any purpose of this act, *or* of an order of council, *or* of a regulation of a local authority, an instrument so issued in blank, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction before which he is charged that he did not know of its having been so issued in blank, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof."	Id. (ix).
20. "If he by means of any fraud *or* false pretences obtains, *or* attempts to obtain, compensation from the Privy Council *or* a local authority in respect of any animal slaughtered, *or* aids *or* abets any person in any such fraud *or* false pretence."	Id. (x).
21. "If without lawful authority *or* excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him, he digs up, *or* causes to be dug up, a carcase buried under the direction of the Privy Council, *or* of a local authority, *or* of a receiver of wreck."	Id. (xi).

	Time of laying Information, &c.	Number and what justices to convict.	Penalty, &c. and Mode of enforcing.	If Appeal, and time, &c.	Penalty, &c. to whom payable.	Page, &c. of Formulist.
15	Within 6 cal. months (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two (ss. 63-5, (16)).	The same as Offence No. 1.	Yes (*Note* 5).	Treasurer of county, &c. not being applied by the act (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 31). By sect. 66 (8), such part not exceeding one-half may be paid to the person who proceeds for the same.	
16	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.		
17	Id.		Id.	Id.		
18	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	
19	Id.	Id.	Id. But by sub-section (2) it is enacted that "in every case in this section (62) specified he shall be liable on conviction in the discretion of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction before which he is convicted to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two months, with or without hard labour, in lieu of the pecuniary penalty to which he is liable under this act."	Id.	Id.	
20	Id.	Id.		Id.	Id.	
21	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	

OFFENCES *within* the 11 & 12 VICT. c. 43.	Statute.
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS)—*continued.*	
22. "If where an order of council has prohibited absolutely *or* conditionally the use for the carrying of animals, or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vessel, vehicle, *or* pen, *or* other place, he, without lawful authority *or* excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him, does anything prohibited." [MEM. *By sect.* 66 (4), *where the owner or person in charge of an animal is charged with an offence against this act, relative to disease or to any illness of the animal, he shall be presumed to have known of the existence of the disease or illness, unless and until he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that he had not knowledge thereof.* (5). *Where a person is charged with an offence against this act in not having duly cleansed or disinfected any place, vessel, vehicle, or thing belonging to him, or under his charge, and a presumption against him on the part of the prosecution is raised, it shall lie on him to prove the due cleansing and disinfecting thereof.*]	41 & 42 Vict. c. 74, s. 62, (xii).
DENTAL PRACTITIONERS. 41 & 42 Vict. c. 33 (*The Dentists Act*, 1878).	
By the 3rd section it is enacted that "from and after the first day of August, 1879, a person shall not be entitled to take *or* use the name *or* title of 'Dentist,' (either alone *or* in combination with any other word *or* words), *or* of 'dental practitioner,' *or* any name, title, addition, *or* description implying that he is registered under this act, *or* that he is a person specially qualified to practise dentistry, unless he is registered under this act."	41 & 42 Vict. c. 33.
1. *Unqualified persons using a title to practise.*] By the second paragraph of the above section it is enacted that "any person who, after the first day of August, 1879, not being registered under this act, takes *or* uses any such name, title, addition, *or* description as aforesaid, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding 20*l*." [MEM. *There is a provision that nothing in the section shall apply to legally qualified medical practitioners.* [MEM. *By sect.* 4 *it is enacted that a person unregistered under the act shall not be guilty—* (*a*) *If he shows that he is not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, and that he holds a qualification which entitles him to practise dentistry or dental surgery in a British possession or foreign country, and that he did not represent himself to be registered under this act; or,* (*b*) *If he shows that he has been registered and continues to be entitled to be registered under this act, but that his name has been erased on the ground only that he has ceased to practise.*" (*Note* 6.)	Id. s. 3.

6 *Prosecution for Offences.*] The 2nd sub-sect. of the 4th sect. enacts that "a prosecution for such offences shall be prosecuted only as hereinafter mentioned," and the last paragraph of the section enacts that "a prosecution for any of the offences above in this act mentioned shall not be instituted by a private person except with the consent

Time of laying Information, &c.	Number and what justices to convict.	Penalty, &c. and Mode of enforcing.	If Appeal, and time, &c.	Penalty, &c. to whom payable.	Page, &c. of Formulist.
22 Within 6 cal. months (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two (ss. 63-5, (16)).	The same as offence No. 1.	Yes (*Note* 5).	Same as offence No. 1.	
1 6 cal. mo. (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two.	Not exceeding £20. [*The* 42 & 43 *Vict. c.* 49, *s.* 4, *gives additional power to mitigate the penalty.*]	No.	Treasurer of the county, &c. not being applied by the act (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 31).	

of the General Council, or of a branch council, but may be instituted by the General Council, by a branch council, or by a medical authority if such council or authority think fit."

OFFENCES *within* the 11 & 12 VICT. c. 43.	Statute.
DENTAL PRACTITIONERS—*continued.*	
2. *Taking or using a title or certificate he does not possess.*] "If a person takes *or* uses the designation of any qualification or certificate in relation to dentistry *or* dental surgery which he does not possess, he shall be liable," &c.	41 & 42 Vict. c. 33, s. 4.
DYNAMITE.	
Prohibition of the use of, in public fisheries.	
"Any person who uses dynamite *or* other explosive substance to catch *or* destroy fish in a public fishery."	40 & 41 Vict. c. 65, s. 2. (*Note* 7.)
[NOTE. *Any offence committed under this act on the sea coast, or at sea, within one marine league of the coast, is to be deemed to be committed in a public fishery, and if beyond the ordinary jurisdiction of any court of summary jurisdiction, is to be deemed either to have been committed on the land abutting on such sea coast or adjoining such sea, or to have been committed in any place where the offender is found, and may be tried and punished accordingly.* (Sect. 3.) *The 12th section of the* 41 & 42 *Vict. c.* 39, "*The Freshwater Fisheries Act*, 1878," *extends the* "*Fisheries* (*Dynamite*) *Act*, 1878," *to such act.*	
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (41 Vict. c. 16).	
As the statute is to be carried out under the supervision of a body of inspectors, receiving their instructions from the Home Office, who will in every case prosecute for breaches of the act, it has been thought unnecessary to encumber this work with a reference to its multitudinous provisions.	
FISH—FRESHWATER (*Note* 8).	
Close season for freshwater fish.	
"(1.) In this section the term "freshwater fish" includes all kinds of fish (other than pollan, trout, and char) which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea."	41 & 42 Vict. c. 39, s. 11 (*Note* 9).
"(2.) The period between the 15th day of March and the 15th day of June, both inclusive, shall be a close season for freshwater fish."	
"(3.) If any person during the close season fishes for, catches, *or* attempts to catch *or* kill, any freshwater fish in any river, lake, tributary, stream *or* other water connected *or* communica-	

7 "DYNAMITE."]—This act may be cited as "The Fisheries (Dynamite) Act, 1877," s. 1.
8 "FISH—FRESHWATER."]—By sect. 1 the act may be cited as "The Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878."

Time of laying Information, &c.	Number and what justices to convict.	Penalty, &c. and Mode of enforcing.	If Appeal, and time, &c.	Penalty, &c. to whom payable.	Page, &c. of Formulist.
2 6 cal. mo. (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two.	Not exceeding £20. [*The 42 & 43 Vict. c. 49, gives additional power to mitigate the penalty.*]	No.	Treasurer of the county, &c. not being applied by the act (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 31).	
Within 6 cal. months (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two. s. 4.	Fine not exceeding 20*l.*, or impr. with or without h. l. not exceeding 2 m. [*By the 42 & 43 Vict. c. 49, s. 4, great powers are conferred to mitigate penalties.*]	Yes, if impr. award. (see 42 & 43 Vict. c. 49, ss. 19, 31). (after 1 Jan. 1880.)	Treasurer of the county, &c. not being applied by the act (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 31).	
Within 6 cal. m. (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two.	Fine not exceeding 40*s.* Upon a second or any subsequent conviction a fine not exceeding £5. After every conviction, the person or persons convicted to forfeit all fish so caught or bought, sold or exposed for sale or in possession for sale, and to be liable at the discretion of the convicting justices to the forfeitures of all instruments used in the taking of such fish.	Yes (28 & 29 Vict. c. 121, s. 66; see *ante* p. 347). *Note* 143. Oke's *Synop.*	All moneys received and penalties recovered on the complaint of a board of conservators, or any of their officers, to be paid to the board for the purposes of the Salmon Fishery Acts, (sect. 11, subsect. (8), see 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109, s. 62).	

9 By sect. 2 the act, so far as is consistent with the tenour thereof, is to be read as one with the Salmon Fishery Acts, 1861 to 1876.

OFFENCES *within* the 11 & 12 VICT. c. 43.	Statute.
FISH (FRESHWATER)—*continued.* ting with such river, he shall, on summary conviction before two justices, be liable to a fine not exceeding 40*s.* (*Note* 10). Nothing in this subsection is to apply to— (*a.*) The owner of any several *or* private fishery where trout, char *or* grayling are specially preserved, destroying within such fishery any freshwater fish other than grayling. (*b.*) To any person angling in any several fishery, with the leave of the owner of such fishery, *or* in any public fishery under the jurisdiction of a board of conservators with the leave of the said board. (*c.*) To any person taking freshwater fish for scientific purposes. (*d.*) To any person taking freshwater fish for use as bait" (*Note* 11).	
"(4.) If any person during this close season buys, sells, *or* exposes for sale, *or* has in his possession for sale, any freshwater fish, he shall, on summary conviction before two justices, be liable to a fine not exceeding 40*s.*" (NOTE.—*By sect.* 12, *the Fisheries* (*Dynamite*) *Act*, 1877, *which prohibits the use of dynamite or other explosive for the catching or destruction of fish in a public fishery, is to apply to the use of any such substance for the catching or destruction of fish in any water, whether public or private, within the limits of this act.*)	41 & 42 Vict. c. 39, s. 11.
Power to grant warrant to enter suspected places.] By the 9th section, the provisions of the 34th section of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1861, which empower any justice of the peace, upon information on oath, to authorize the search of any premises, are to extend to all offences committed, or alleged to have been committed, under this act, and that section is to be construed and have effect as if the word "salmon" included trout, char, and all freshwater fish.	
HABITUAL DRUNKARDS ACT, 1879.	
1. *Offences by licensees of Retreats.*] By sect. 23 it is enacted "if any licensee of any retreat knowingly and wilfully fails to comply with the provisions of this act, *or* neglects, *or* permits to be neglected, any habitual drunkard placed in the retreat in respect of which he is licensed, *or* does anything in contravention of the provisions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this act" (*Note* 12).	42 & 43 Vict. c. 19, s. 23.

10 The 13th section repeals part of the 18 Geo. 3, c. 33, as to fishing in the Severn and Verniew in June and July.

11 By sect. 5 it is enacted that "sections 8 and 9 of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1861 (which relates to fishing with lights, spears, and other prohibited instruments, and to using roe as a bait), and section 64 of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865 (which provides a close time for trout and char), shall, as amended by the subsequent Salmon Fishery Acts, apply to trout and char in all waters within the limits of this act; and the term 'salmon river,' as used in section 64 of the Salmon Fishery Act, 1865, shall include any such water."

12 "HABITUAL DRUNKARDS."]—By the interpretation clause, section 3 (3) (*b*), "a

Time of laying Information, &c.	Number and what justices to convict.	Penalty, &c. and Mode of enforcing.	If Appeal, and time, &c.	Penalty, &c. to whom payable.	Page, &c. of Formulist.
Within 6 cal. months (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two.	The same as offence No. 1.	Yes (28 & 29 Vict. c. 121, s. 66; see *ante*, p. 346). *Note* **143.** Oke's *Synop.*	All moneys received and penalties recovered on the complaint of a board of conservators, or any of their officers, to be paid to the board for the purposes of the Salmon Fishery Acts, (sect. 11, subsect. (8), see 24 & 25 Vict. c. 109, s. 62).	
1 6 cal. m. (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11.)	Two (s. 3(*a*)).	Not exceeding 20*l.*, or impr. not exceeding 3 m. with or without hard labour. [*The penalty or punishment may be mitigated under* 42 & 43 *Vict. c.* 49, *s.* 4.]	Yes (*Note* 13).	Treas. of co. &c. not being applied by act (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 31).	

retreat" means a house licensed by the licensing authority named by this act for the reception, control, care, and curative treatment of habitual drunkards; "habitual drunkard" means a person who, not being amenable to any jurisdiction in lunacy, is notwithstanding, by reason of habitual intemperate drinking of intoxicating liquor, at times dangerous to himself or herself or to others, or incapable of managing himself or herself and his or her affairs.

13 By section 30, full provisions are enacted for enabling a person aggrieved by any conviction or order to appeal against the same. A right of appeal also is given under the 42 & 43 Vict. c. 49, ss. 19, 31, 32.

OFFENCES *within* the 11 & 12 VICT. c. 43.	Statute.
HABITUAL DRUNKARDS—*continued.*	
2. *Any person doing the following things:* (1) Ill-treats, *or* being an officer, servant, or other person employed in *or* about a retreat, wilfully neglects any habitual drunkard detained in a retreat; (2) Induces, or knowingly assists a habitual drunkard detained in a retreat to escape therefrom; (3) Without the authority of the licensee or the medical officer of the retreat (proof whereof shall lie upon him), bring into any retreat, *or* without the authority of the medical officer of the retreat, except in cases of urgent necessity, gives *or* supplies to any person detained therein any intoxicating liquor *or* sedative, narcotic *or* stimulant drug *or* preparation.	42 & 43 Vict. c. 19, s. 24.
3. *Offences by habitual drunkards.*] "If a habitual drunkard, while detained in a retreat, wilfully neglects, *or* wilfully refuses to conform to the rules thereof, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this act, and [MEM. *The Secretary of State may, from time to time, make rules for the management of a retreat, and may from time to time cancel or alter such rules.*]	Id. s. 25.
4. *Breach of rules.*] "Any person who contravenes *or* fails to comply with any of such rules for the management of a retreat shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this act."	Id. s. 17.
HIGHWAYS AND LOCOMOTIVES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1878.	
Bye-laws by county authority.] By sect. 26 "a county authority may from time to time make, with respect to all *or* any main roads *or* other highways within any highway area in their county, and when made, alter *or* repeal bye-laws for all *or* any of the purposes following, that is to say:	41 & 42 Vict. c. 77, s. 26.
(1). For prohibiting *or* regulating the use of any waggon, wain, cart, *or* carriage drawn by animal power, and having wheels of which the fellies or ties are not of such width in proportion to the weight carried by, *or* to the size of, *or* to the number of wheels of such waggon, wain, cart, *or* carriage as may be specified in such bye-laws; and	
(2). For prohibiting *or* regulating the use of any waggon, wain, cart, *or* other carriage, drawn by animal power, not having the nails on its wheels countersunk in such manner as may be specified in such bye-laws, *or* having on its wheels bars *or* other projections forbidden by such bye-laws; and	
(3). For prohibiting *or* regulating the locking of the wheel of any waggon, wain, cart, *or* carriage drawn by animal power, when descending a hill, unless there is placed at the bottom of such wheel during the whole time of its being locked, a skidpan slipper *or* shoe in such manner as to prevent the road from being destroyed *or* injured by the locking of such wheel; and	

14 Section 37 gives and regulates an appeal against a conviction or order under the

Time of laying Information, &c.	Number and what justices to convict.	Penalty, &c. and Mode of enforcing.	If Appeal, and time, &c.	Penalty, &c. to whom payable.	Page, &c. of Formulist.
2 Within 6 cal. months (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11.	Two (s. 3 (*a*)).	The same as Offence No. 1.	Yes (*Note* 13).	Treasurer of the county, &c. not being applied by the act (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 31).	
3 Id.	Id.	Not exceeding 5*l.*, or impr. not exceeding 7 days. [*At expiration of impr. to be brought back to the retreat.*] [*The penalty or impr. may be mitigated under* 42 & 43 *Vict. c.* 49, *s.* 4.]	Yes.	Id.	
4 Id.	Id.	Not exceeding 20*l.*, or impr. not exceeding 3 m. with or without hard labour. [*The penalty or impr. may be mitigated under the* 42 & 43 *Vict. c.* 49, *s.* 4.]	Yes.	Id.	
Within 6 cal. months (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two (s. 36).	Not exceeding £2. [*By the* 42 & 43 *Vict. c.* 49, *s.* 4, *the fine may be mitigated to any amount.*] Recovered as provided by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 19, and 21 & 22 Vict. c. 73, s. 5.	Yes (*Note* 14).	Treasurer of the county, &c. not being applied by act (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 43).	

act. A power of appeal is also given by the 42 & 43 Vict. c. 49, ss. 19, 31, 32.

Offences *within* the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43.	Statute.
HIGHWAYS AND LOCOMOTIVES—*continued.*	
(4). For prohibiting *or* regulating the erection of gates across highways, and prohibiting gates opening outwards on highways; and	
(5). For regulating the use of bicycles (*Note* 15). [*Fines to be recoverable summarily may be imposed by any such bye-laws on persons breaking any bye-law made under this section; provided that no fine exceeds for any one offence the sum of* 2*l.*, *and that the bye-laws are so framed as to allow of the recovery of any sum less than the full amount of the fine.*]	
By sect. 31, the Mayor of London, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the council of any borough which has a separate court of quarter sessions, and the county authority of any county, may make bye-laws as to the hours during which locomotives are not to pass over the turnpike roads *or* highways situate within the areas respectively above-mentioned, the hours being in all cases consecutive hours, and no more than eight out of the twenty-four, and for regulating the use of locomotives upon any highway, *or* preventing such use upon every bridge where such authority is satisfied that such use would be attended with danger to the public; and any person in charge of a locomotive acting contrary to such bye-laws shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5*l.*	41 & 42 Vict. c. 77, s. 31.
LOCOMOTIVES (HIGHWAY AND LOCOMOTIVES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1878) (*Note* 16). (*See as to power of county authority to make bye-laws in regulating the use of bicycles*, ante, "*Highways and Locomotives* (*Amendment*) *Act*, 1878, supra.)	
1. Sect. 28. It shall not be lawful to use on any turnpike road *or* highway a locomotive constructed otherwise than in accordance with the following provisions (that is to say):	41 & 42 Vict. c. 77, s. 28.
(1.) A locomotive not drawing any carriage, and not exceeding in weight three tons, shall have the tyres of the wheels thereof not less than three inches in width, with an additional inch for every ton *or* fraction of a ton above the first three tons; and	
(2.) A locomotive drawing any waggon *or* carriage shall have the tyres of the driving wheels thereof not less than two inches in width for every ton in weight of the locomotive, unless the diameter of such wheels shall exceed five feet, when the width of the tyres may be reduced in the same proportion as the diameter of the wheels is increased, but in such case the width of such tyres shall not be less than fourteen inches; and	

15 "Highways and Locomotives."] Section 35 provides for the validating of bye-laws.

16 "Locomotives."] By section 33 it is enacted that this part of the act which relates

Time of laying Information, &c.	Number and what justices to convict.	Penalty, &c. and Mode of enforcing.	If Appeal, and time, &c.	Penalty, &c. to whom payable.	Page, &c. of Formulist.
Within 6 cal. months (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two (s. 36).	Fine not exceeding £5. (*See as to fine, supra.*)	Yes. (*Note* 14.)	Treasurer of county, &c. not being applied by act (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 43).	
1 Within 6 cal. months (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two.	Fine not exceeding £5. (*Power to mitigate under* 42 & 43 *Vict. c.* 49, *s.* 4.) Recoverable under the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43.	Yes. (*Note* 17.)	Treasurer of county, &c. not being applied by act (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 43).	

to locomotives is to remain in force so long only as the Locomotive Act, 1865, continues in force.

17 *Appeal.*] Section 37 directs the mode and incidents of appeal. A right of appeal is also given under 42 & 43 Vict. c. 49, ss. 19, 31, 32.

OFFENCES *within* the 11 & 12 VICT. c. 43.	Statute.
LOCOMOTIVES—*continued.*	
(3.) A locomotive shall not exceed nine feet in width, or fourteen tons in weight, except as hereinafter provided (*Note* 18); and	
(4.) The driving wheels of a locomotive shall be cylindrical and smooth-soled, or shod with diagonal cross-bars of not less than three inches in width, nor more than three-quarters of an inch in thickness extending the full breadth of the tyre, and the space intervening between each such cross-bar shall not exceed three inches.	
2. *Bye-laws, breach of.*] The local and county authorities may make bye-laws as to the hours during which locomotives are not to pass over the turnpike roads or highways situate within their respective areas, the hours being in all cases consecutive hours, and not more than eight out of the twenty-four, and for regulating the use of locomotives upon any highway, *or* preventing such use upon every bridge where such authority is satisfied that such use would be attended with danger to the public.	41 & 42 Vict. c. 77, s. 31.
3. *Annual licences—Bye-laws for breach of bye-laws.*] A county authority may make, alter, and repeal bye-laws for granting annual licences to locomotives used within their county, and the fee (not exceeding 10*l.*) to be paid in respect of each licence;	Id. s. 32.
[MEM. *This section is not to apply to any locomotive used solely for agricultural purposes.*]	
RACECOURSES LICENSING ACT, 1879. To be cited as "*The Racecourses Licensing Act*, 1879."	
Persons taking part in unlicensed horse-races.] "Any person who, after the said 25th day of March, 1880, shall take part in any horse-race in any open or enclosed land or place for which a licence is required under this act, and for which a licence has not been obtained, shall, upon summary conviction be liable to a penalty of 10*l.*, or an imprisonment not exceeding two months" (*Note* 19).	42 & 43 Vict. c. 18, s. 5.
MEM. *By sect.* 1 "*A horse-race within the meaning of this act shall mean any race in which any horse, mare, or gelding shall run or be made to run in competition with any other horse, mare, or gelding, or against time for any prize of what nature or kind soever, or for any bet or wager made or to be made in respect of any such horse, mare, or gelding or the riders thereof, and at which more than twenty persons shall be present.*" (*Note* 20).	

18 By a proviso to this section it is enacted that the mayor, aldermen, and commons in the city of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works in the metropolis, exclusive of the city of London, and the council of any borough which has a separate court of quarter sessions, and the county authority of any county may, on the application of the owner of any locomotive exceeding nine feet in width, or fourteen tons in weight, authorize such locomotive to be used on any turnpike road or highway within the areas respectively above mentioned, or part of any such road or highway under such conditions (if any) as to them may appear desirable. It is also provided that the owner of a locomotive used contrary to the provisions of sub-section (2) of this section shall not be deemed guilty of an offence under this section if he proves to the satisfaction of the court having

Time of laying Information, &c.	Number and what justices to convict.	Penalty, &c. and Mode of enforcing.	If Appeal, and time, &c.	Penalty, &c. to whom payable.	Page, &c. of Formulist.
2 Within 6 cal. months (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two.	Fine not exceeding £5, recoverable under 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43.	Yes.	Treasurer of county, &c. not being applied by act (see *ante*, p. 205).	
3 Id.	Id.	Fines not exceeding 40*s.* for every day on which same is used.	Yes.	To be carried to and applied as part of the county rate.	
6 cal. months (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	One.	£10, or impr. not exceeding 2 months. Either fine or imprisonment may be reduced. (*See* 42 & 43 *Vict. c.* 49, *s.* 4.)	Yes, if impr. award. (see 42 & 43 Vict. c. 49, ss. 19, 31. (*After* 1*st Jan.* 1880.)	Treasurer of county, &c. not being applied by act (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 31).	

cognizance of the case that such locomotive was constructed before the passing of this act, and that the tyres of the wheels thereof are not less than nine inches in width.

19 "RACECOURSES LICENSING."] By section 2 it is enacted that "from and after the 25th day of March, 1880, it shall not be lawful that any horse-race be held or take place on any pretext whatever within a radius of ten miles from Charing Cross in the city of Westminster, unless in a place for which a license for horse-racing has been obtained pursuant to the provisions hereinafter contained." (*Sections* 3 *and* 4 *contain provisions for applying for and obtaining licences.*)

20 By section 6 the owner or lessee in possession or occupation who permits an unauthorized horse-race is liable to be indicted as for a misdemeanor.

OFFENCES *within* the 11 & 12 VICT. c. 43.	Statute.
MONUMENTS (METROPOLIS) ACT, 1878 (*Note* 21).	
Injuring or disfiguring monument.] Any person who injures *or* disfigures the obelisk *or* any monument erected *or* to be erected on any of the said embankments *or* lands, *or* who posts any bill *or* placard, *or* who writes, cuts, prints, draws *or* marks in any manner any word *or* character *or* any representation of any object on the obelisk *or* such monument shall for any such offence forfeit and pay to the board a penalty not exceeding five pounds, to be be recovered in the manner provided by the Metropolitan Management Act, 1855, and the acts amending the same with respect to the recovery of penalties by summary proceedings (*Note* 22). [*The act recites that it would be to the advantage of the metropolis that facilities should be afforded for the maintenance of the obelisk known by the name of Cleopatra's Needle upon the Victoria Embankment, and that other powers should be conferred as in this act provided with respect to the preservation of monuments, statues, and other works of art from time to time upon any of the said embankments and lands, viz. the Victoria, Albert, and Chelsea embankments and lands vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works, and subject to their management.*	41 & 42 Vict. c. 29.
OYSTERS—*See* "*Crabs and Lobsters.*"	
Prohibition on sale of oysters between certain dates: A person shall not sell, expose for sale, consign for sale, or buy for sale,	40 & 41 Vict. c. 42, s. 4 (*Note* 24).
(1.) Any oysters known at the passing of this act in the oyster trade as "deep-sea oysters," between the 15th day of June in any year and the following 4th day of August; or,	
(2.) Any description of oysters other than those aforesaid between the 14th day of May in any year and the following 4th day of August (*Note* 23).	
Provided that a person shall not be guilty of an offence under this section if he satisfies the court that the oysters alleged to have been sold, exposed for sale, consigned for sale, *or* bought for sale	
(1.) Were taken within the waters of some foreign state; or	
(2.) Were preserved in tins or otherwise cured; or	

21 "MONUMENTS (METROPOLIS)."] By section 2 it is enacted that "the following terms shall have the meanings hereinafter assigned to them: the term 'the board' shall mean the Metropolitan Board of Works; the term 'the obelisk' shall mean the obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle; the term 'monument' shall include any monument, statue, or other work."

22 By section 5 "All expenses incurred by the board in respect of this act, and in execution by them of this act, shall be deemed to be expenses incurred by them in the execution of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and shall be raised and paid accordingly."

23 "OYSTERS:" *Board of Trade, Jurisdiction of.*] By section 5 the Board of Trade, on an application as referred to in section 6, may, under certain conditions, by order

Time of laying Information, &c.	Number and what justices to convict.	Penalty, &c. and Mode of enforcing.	If Appeal, and time, &c.	Penalty, &c. to whom payable.	Page, &c. of Formulist.
Within 6 cal. months (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two.	Not exceeding £5. Recovered as provided for by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 19, and 21 & 22 Vict. c. 73, s. 5.	No.	To the Metropolitan Board of Works.	
Within 6 cal. months (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two (ss. 11, 13 (*a*)).	The first offence, not exceed. £2. For any subsequent offence, £10 and forfeiture of oysters (s. 4).	No.	Treasurer of county, &c. not being applied by act (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 31). (*Note* **25**.)	

restrict or prohibit during a limited period, not exceeding one year, either entirely or subject to any exceptions and regulations, the dredging for and taking of oysters in any oyster bank or bed, and may by such order provide for enforcing the order, and any prohibition, restriction, or regulation contained therein, by fines not exceeding 20*l.* for each offence. By the same section the Board of Trade may from time to time renew for a period not exceeding one year, or vary, an order under this section, and may at any time revoke the same.

24 This act may be cited as "The Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877," section 1.

25 By section 11, "All fines recovered under this act in any of the Channel Islands shall be paid to the Receiver General of the island in which they are recovered."

Offences *within* the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43.	Statute.
OYSTERS—*continued.*	
(3.) Were intended for the purpose of oyster cultivation within the same district in which the oysters were taken, *or* were taken from any place for cultivation with the sanction of the Board of Trade; and for this purpose the Thames estuary bounded by a line drawn from Orford Ness to the North Foreland, shall be deemed to be a district, and also any other area for the time being constituted a district for the purposes of this section by an order of the Board of Trade, and also where the place at which the oysters are taken is not within any such district as aforesaid, so much of the area within ten miles of the said place where the oysters are taken as is not included in any other such district as aforesaid, and the Board of Trade may from time to time make, and when made revoke *or* vary any order for the purposes of this section. (*Note* 26).	
CRABS AND LOBSTERS. *See* "*Oysters.*"	
Prohibition on sale of edible crabs under a certain size (*Note* 27.)	
"A person shall not take, have in his possession, sell, expose for sale, consign for sale, *or* buy for sale:	40 & 41 Vict. c. 42, s. 8 (*Note* 29).
(1.) Any edible crab which measures less than four inches and a quarter across the broadest part of the back; or	
(2.) Any edible crab carrying any spawn attached to the tail *or* other exterior part of the crab, whether known as "berried crab," "seed crab," "spawn crab," *or* "ran crab," *or* by any other name; or	
(3.) Any edible crab which has recently cast its shell, whether known as "caster," "white crab," "white-footed crab," "white-livered crab," "soft crab," "glass crab," *or* by any other name."	
Provided that a person shall not be guilty of an offence under this section if he satisfies the court that the edible crabs found in his possession, *or* alleged to have been sold, exposed for sale, consigned for sale, *or* bought for sale, were intended for bait for fishing.	
LOBSTERS.	
Prohibition on sale of lobsters under a certain size.	
"A person shall not take, have in his possession, sell, expose for sale, consign for sale, *or* buy for sale, any lobster which measures less than eight inches from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail when spread, as far as possible, flat" (*Note* 27).	Id. s. 9.

26 *Search for and seizure of Oysters illegally exposed for sale.*] By section 12, powers of search, seizure and condemnation are conferred.

27 "Crabs and Lobsters:" *Board of Trade, Jurisdiction of.*] By section 10, the Board of Trade, after such public inquiry and notice as they may think expedient, may from time to time by order restrict or prohibit either entirely or subject to any exceptions and regulations, the fishing for and taking of edible crabs and lobsters, or either of them, or any description of them, or either of them within the area named in the order during such period of years, or during such period, either in every year or in

Time of laying Information, &c.	Number and what justices to convict.	Penalty, &c. and Mode of enforcing.	If Appeal, and time, &c.	Penalty, &c. to whom payable.	Page, &c. of Formulist.
Within 6 cal. m. (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two (ss. 11, 13, (*a*)).	For first offence, not exceeding £2. For any subsequent offence, £10 and forfeiture of crabs (s. 8).	No.	Treasurer of the county, &c. not being applied by the act (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 31). (*Note* 28.)	
Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	Id.	

such number of years as may be limited by the order, and may by the order provide for enforcing the order, and any prohibition, restriction, or regulation contained therein by fines not exceeding 20*l.* for each offence. And by the same section the Board of Trade may by order vary, and at any time revoke, an order under the section.

28 By section 11, "All fines recovered under this act in any of the Channel Islands shall be paid to the Receiver General of the island in which they are recovered."

29 This act may be cited as "The Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877," section 1.

OFFENCES *within* the 11 & 12 VICT. c. 43.	Statute.
THRESHING MACHINES (Accidents from).	
Threshing drum, and feeding mouth of.	
"The drum and feeding mouth of every threshing machine as defined by this act (*Note* 30), shall at all times during the working thereof be kept sufficiently and securely fenced so far as is reasonably practicable and consistent with the due and efficient working thereof. "If any person permits a threshing machine belonging to him, *or* used for his service *or* benefit, to be worked without its being fenced as aforesaid: "*Or*, if any foreman, engineer *or* other person in charge of any threshing machine works it, *or* permits it to be worked, without its being fenced as aforesaid: "*Or*, if any person during the working of any threshing machine removes any guard or thing used as a fence for any such machine: "Every person so offending on any day shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding 5*l*." "If, in the prosecution of any person to whom the threshing machine belongs, *or* for whose service *or* benefit it is used, it is shown that the machine was not, in fact, kept sufficiently and securely fenced during the working thereof, such person shall be deemed to have permitted the same, unless he satisfy the court that he took all reasonable precautions to insure observance of this act" (*Note* 31). [MEM. *By the 4th section, any constable may at any time enter on any premises on which he has reasonable cause to believe that a threshing machine is being worked contrary to the provisions of the act, for the purpose of inspecting such machine.*]	41 Vict. c. 12, s. 1.
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 1878 (*Note* 32).	
("*An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Weights and Measures.*") *By the 4th and several subsequent sections provisions are enacted for constituting a uniform standard of weights and measures, and also for supplying the inspectors with authentic copies.*	
1. *Selling by any other denomination than the imperial one.*] Any person who sells by any denomination of weight *or* measure other than one of the *imperial weights or measures or some multiple or* part thereof.	41 & 42 Vict. c. 49, s. 19.
2. *Not selling by avoirdupois weight.*] All articles sold by weight shall be sold by avoirdupois weight; except that—	Id. s. 20.
(1.) Gold and silver, and articles made thereof, including gold and silver thread, lace *or* fringe, also platinum, diamonds, and	

30 "THRESHING MACHINES:" *Definition of "threshing machine."*] The fifth section enacts that "threshing machine" means a threshing machine which is worked by steam or by any motive power other than manual labour.

31 *Defendant may be a witness for himself.*] The third section enacts that on the prosecution of any person for an offence against this act, he may on his own application

Time of laying Information, &c.	Number and what justices to convict.	Penalty, &c. and Mode of enforcing.	If Appeal, and time, &c.	Penalty, &c. to whom payable.	Page, &c. of Formulist.
Within 6 cal. months (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	One.	Fine not exceeding £5. Recovered as provided for by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 19, and 21 & 22 Vict. c. 73, s. 5. [*General power to mitigate under 42 & 43 Vict. c. 49, s. 4.*]	No.	Treasurer of county, &c. not being applied by act (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 31).	
1 Within 6 cal. months (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two (s. 56).	Not exceeding 40*s.* (sect. 19).	Yes (*Note* 33).	Treasurer of county, &c. not being applied by act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 31). By sect. 57, sub-s. 4, such portion of any fine under this act, not exceeding a moiety, as the Court of Summary Jurisdiction may think fit to direct, may be paid to informer.	
2 Id.	Id.	Not exceeding £5. [*General power to mitigate by 42 & 43 Vict. c. 49, s. 4, when act in operation*].	Id.		

be sworn and examined as a witness.

32 "WEIGHTS AND MEASURES."] By the third section it is enacted that the same weights and measures shall be used throughout the United Kingdom.

33 Section 60 gives a right of appeal and contains many provisions upon the subject. A right of appeal is also given under the 42 & 43 Vict. c. 49, ss. 19, 31, 32.

OFFENCES *within* the 11 & 12 VICT. c. 43.	Statute.
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—*continued.*	
other precious metals *or* stones, may be sold by the ounce troy, or by any decimal parts of such ounce; and all contracts, bargains, sales, *or* dealings in relation thereto shall be deemed to be made and had by such weights, and where so made *or* had shall be valid; and	
(2.) Drugs, when sold by retail, may be sold by apothecaries' weight.	
[MEM. *Nothing in the act is to prevent the sale, or subject a person to a fine under the act for the sale of an article in any vessel, where such vessel is not represented as containing any amount of imperial measure, nor subject a person to a fine for the possession of a vessel where it is shown that such vessel is not used nor intended for use as a measure* (s. 22) (*Notes* **34, 35, 36**).	
3. *Price lists, &c., denoting greater or less weight or measure than same denomination of imperial weight or measure.*] "Any person who prints, and any clerk of a market or other person who makes any return price list, price current, *or* any journal *or* other paper containing price list *or* price current, in which the denomination of weights and measures quoted *or* referred to denotes *or* implies a greater *or* less weight or measure than is denoted *or* implied by the same denomination of the imperial weights and measures under this act."	41 & 42 Vict. c. 49, s. 23.
4. *Using or possessing unauthorized weights or measures.*] Every person who uses *or* has in his possession for use for trade a weight *or* measure which is not of the denomination of some Board of Trade standard (*Note* **37**.)	Id. s. 24.
*[*the court may direct, and the proceeds applied as fines* (sect. 57, sub-s. 5.]	
[MEM. *A person is not to be liable to any increased penalty for a second offence under the act, unless that offence was committed after a conviction within 5 years previously for an offence under the same section* (sect. 58).]	

34 *Power to stamp measures made partly of metal and partly of glass.*] By section 46 it is enacted that "where a measure for liquids is constructed with a small window or transparent part through which the contents, whether to the brim or to any other index thereof, may be seen without impediment, such measure may be verified and stamped by inspectors under this act, although such measure is made partly of metal and partly of glass or other transparent medium, and that whether such measure corresponds exactly to a Board of Trade standard, or whether it exceeds such standard but has the capacity of such standard indicated by a level line drawn through the centre of the window or transparent part."

35 *Saving right to use measures stamped or not required to be stamped before the operation of present act.*] By section 86, sub-section 4, "All weights and measures duly verified and stamped in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed shall continue and be as valid as if they had been verified and stamped in pursuance of this act, and that although such weights or measures could not have been verified and stamped in pursuance of this act; and all weights and measures which at the commencement of this act may lawfully be used without being stamped with a stamp of verification or a stamp of their denomination, and which are required by this act to be stamped with such a

Time of laying Information, &c.	Number and what justices to convict.	Penalty, &c. and Mode of enforcing.	If Appeal, and time, &c.	Penalty, &c. to whom payable.	Page, &c. of Formulist.
3 Within 6 cal. months (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two (s. 56).	Not exceeding 10*s.* for every copy of every such return, price-list, price current, journal, or other paper which he publishes.	Yes (*Note* 33).	The same as Offence No. 1.	
4 Id.	Id.	Not exceeding £5. Upon a second offence not exceeding £10, and the weight or measure liable to be forfeited. [MEM. *All weights, measures, scales, balances and steelyards forfeited under the act are to be broken up, and the materials may be sold or otherwise disposed of as*	Id.	Id.	

stamp, may, notwithstanding they are not so stamped, be used until the expiration of six months after the commencement of this act, without being subject to be seized or forfeited, and without rendering the person using or having possession of the same subject to any fine."

36 *Sale of coals, slack, culm, and cannel.*] By the second part of the sixth schedule, the ninth section of the 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 63, is revived, which enacts that "all coals, slack, culm, and cannel of every description shall be sold by weight and not by measure. Every person who sells any coals, slack, culm, or cannel of any description by measure and not by weight shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding 40*s.* for every such sale."

37 *Evidence as to possession.*] By section 59 it is enacted that "where any weight, measure, scale, balance, steelyard, or weighing machine is found in the possession of any person carrying on trade within the meaning of this act, or on the premises of any person which, whether a building or in the open air, whether open or enclosed, are used for trade within the meaning of this act, such person shall be deemed for the purposes of this act until the contrary is proved, to have such weight, measure, scale, balance, steelyard, or weighing machine in his possession for use for trade."

OFFENCES *within* the 11 & 12 VICT. c. 43.	Statute.
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—*continued.*	
5. *Using or possessing unjust measures, weights, balances, &c.*] Every person who uses *or* has in his possession for use for trade any weight, measure, scale, balance, steelyard, *or* weighing machine which is false *or* unjust.	41 & 42 Vict. c. 49, s. 25.
6. *Fraud in using weight, measure, balance, &c.*] Where any fraud is wilfully committed in the using of any weight, measure, scale, balance, steelyard, *or* weighing machine, the person committing such fraud and every person party to the fraud.	Id. s. 26.
7. *Selling, &c. false weights, measures, &c.*] A person wilfully *or* knowingly making *or* selling, *or* causing to be made *or* sold, any false *or* unjust weight, measure, scale, balance, steelyard, or weighing machine.	Id. s. 27.
8. *Stamping of verification on measures and weights—Penalty for using such if not stamped.*] The 29th section enacts that every measure and weight whatsoever used for trade shall be verified and stamped by an inspector with a stamp of verification; and every person who uses *or* has in his possession for use for trade any measure *or* weight not stamped as required by this section.	Id. s. 29.
MEM. "*A weight made of lead, or pewter or of any mixture thereof, is not to be stamped with a stamp of verification or used for trade unless it be wholly and substantially cased with brass, copper, or iron, and legibly marked 'cased.' Provided that nothing in this section is to prevent the insertion into a weight of such a plug of lead or pewter as is bonâ fide necessary for the purpose of adjusting it, and of affixing thereon the stamp of verification*" (s. 30). "*A person guilty of any offence against, or disobedience to the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty,*" *&c.*	Id. s. 30.
9. *Stamping of verification on weights for coin.*] By sect. 31 provision is made for stamping every coin weight, and "every person who uses any weight declared by this section not to be a just weight shall be liable to a fine," &c.	Id. s. 31.
10. *Forging, &c. of stamps on measures or weights.*] "If any person forges *or* counterfeits any stamp used for the stamping under this act of any measure *or* weight used before the commencement of this act for the stamping of any measure *or* weight under any enactment repealed by this act, *or* wilfully increases *or* diminishes a weight so stamped, he shall be liable," &c.	Id. s. 32.
11. *Knowingly using, selling, &c. such measures or weights.*] "Any person who knowingly uses, sells, utters, disposes of, *or* exposes for sale any measure or weight with such forged *or* counterfeit stamp thereon, *or* a weight so increased or diminished, shall be liable," &c.	Id.

	Time of laying Information, &c.	Number and what justices to convict.	Penalty, &c. and Mode of enforcing.	If Appeal, and time, &c.	Penalty, &c. to whom payable.	Page, &c. of Formulist.
5	Within 6 cal. months (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11).	Two (s. 56).	Not exceeding £5. Upon a second offence not exceeding £10, and the weight, &c. liable to be forfeited. (*See Mem. above to No.* 4.)	Yes (*Note* 33).	Same as offence No. 1.	
6	Id.	Id.	Not exceeding £5. Upon a second offence not exceeding £10, and the weight, &c. liable to be forfeited. (*See Mem. above to No.* 4.)	Id.	Id.	
7	Id.	Id.	Not exceeding £10. Upon a second offence not exceeding £50.	Id.	Id.	
8	Id.	Id.	Not exceeding £5. Upon a second offence not exceeding £10, and the measure, &c. liable to be forfeited. (*See Mem. above to No.* 4.)	Id.	Id.	
	Id.	Id.	Not exceeding £5. Upon a second offence not exceeding £10. (*See Mem. above to No.* 4.)	Id.	Id	
9	Id.	Id.	Not exceeding £50.	Id.	Id.	
10	Id.	Id.	Not exceeding £50. All measures and weights, with any such forged or counterfeit stamp, to be forfeited.	Id.	Id.	
11	Id.	Id.	Not exceeding £10. All measures and weights to be forfeited.	Id.	Id.	

INDEX.

ACT,
title of, 3.
to be construed with Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848..45.

ACTS, summary jurisdiction, application of Summary Jurisdiction Acts, 43.

ADJOURNMENT, power of a court of summary jurisdiction to adjourn to a petty sessional court, 18.

ADULT,
definition of, 41.
proceedings when charged with certain indictable offences, 11.
his right to be tried by a jury, 12.
meaning of, 41.

ALDERMAN OF LONDON, anyone sitting alone to be a court of summary jurisdiction, 18.

ANIMALS. See *Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act*, 1878.

APPEAL,
right to appeal where imprisonment without the option of a fine, 16.
in what cases, 16.
provisions as to, 28, 29.
provisions as to appeals under former acts may still be adopted, 28, 29.

APPEAL FROM COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION, as to, 28, 29.

AUXILIARY FORCES, THE,
certain provisions not to apply to, 44.

BAIL, as to bailing a person arrested without a warrant, 34.

BASTARDY, application of the act to any sum adjudged under an order of, 45.

" BOROUGH," what the word includes, 42.

CANAL BOATS,
using an unregistered boat, O. 1, p. 50.
obstructing an officer, O. 2, p. 50.
illegal detention of certificate, O. 3, p. 50.

CANAL BOATS—*continued.*
granting or issuing a false license, O. 17, 18, p. 56.
using, &c. an instrument issued in blank, O. 19, p. 56.
obtaining compensation by fraud, O. 20, p. 56.
digging up a carcase, O. 21, p. 56.
using a prohibited vehicle, &c., O. 22, p. 58.

CASE, SPECIAL. See *Special Case.*

CERTIFICATE OF DISMISSAL,
when to be given, 25.
order of, to be filed by clerk of the peace, 25.

CERTIORARI,
writ of, not necessary to remove a case from quarter sessions, 35.

CHARGE,
when it may be dismissed through fraud, 14.
conditions of, 14.

CHILD,
how to be dealt with upon a charge of an indictable offence, 8.
proceedings when charged with an indictable offence, 8.
limitation of punishment upon summary conviction, 13.

"CHILD," meaning of, 41.

CHILDREN'S DANGEROUS PERFORMANCES, employing a child in dangerous performances, O. p. 50.

CIVIL DEBT,
when sums to be recovered as, 5.
as to recovering in a court of summary jurisdiction, 32.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE. See *Monuments* (*Metropolitan*).

CLERK OF COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION,
to keep a register of minutes of proceedings, 20.
contents of register, 20, 21.
extracts from, to be evidence, 21.
register to be open for inspection, 21.

CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, as to acts done by or before, 41.

CLERK TO JUSTICES, sums received under recognizances to keep the peace, &c., to be paid to him, 7.

COMPENSATION, included in the word "fine," 42.

COMPLAINANT. See *the various heads.*

CONSENT. See *Child, Young Person,* and *Adult.*

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS),
offences against the act, O. 1, p. 52.
doing anything in contravention of the act, or orders of council or regulations of a local authority, O. 3, p. 52.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS)—*continued.*
failing to keep an animal separate or to give notice of disease, O. 4, p. 52.
interpretation of terms, 52.
appeal, 53.
failing to give, &c. notice, O. 5, p. 54.
doing anything declared to be unlawful, O. 6, p. 54.
doing or omitting to do anything declared to be against the act, O. 7, p. 54.
refusing admission to premises, O. 8, p. 54.
throwing into a stream, &c. carcase of an animal which has died of disease, O. 9, p. 54.
doing anything for which a license is required, O. 11, p. 54.
doing anything after license has expired, O. 12, p. 54.
using an incomplete license, O. 13, p. 54.
altering, &c. a license, O. 14, p. 54.
making a false declaration to obtain a license, O. 15, p. 54.
obtaining a license by a false pretence, O. 16, p. 54.

CONVICTION,
power of justices to mitigate or alter punishment, 4.
scale of imprisoment on nonpayment of a fine, &c., 4.

COSTS,
where fine does not exceed 5*s.*, 6.
of prosecution of indictable offence tried summarily, to be paid, 26.

COUNCIL OF A BOROUGH, empowered to provide petty sessional court-house, 27.

"COUNTY," what the word includes, 42.

COURT—OPEN,
when court of summary jurisdiction to be, 17.
meaning of, 17.

"COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION," meaning of, 43.

CRABS AND LOBSTERS,
having any edible crab under size, O. 1, p. 72.
having any edible crab with spawn, O. 2, p. 72.
having any edible crab which has cast its shell, O. 3, p. 72.

CUMULATIVE SENTENCES, limitation of, 16.

CUSTOMS, Summary Jurisdiction Acts to apply to offences against, 44.

DANGEROUS PERFORMANCES. See *Children's Dangerous Performances.*

DEBT—CIVIL, when sums to be recovered as, 5.

DECLARATION,
of service of documents, &c., 36.
false declaration, perjury, 36.
DEFECTS in proceedings in courts of summary jurisdiction, 34.
DEFENDANT. See *the various heads.*
DEFINITIONS under the act, 41, 42.
DENTAL PRACTITIONERS,
unqualified persons using a title to practise, O. 1, p. 58.
taking or using a title or certificate he does not possess, O. 2, p. 60.
DISMISSAL OF CHARGE,
though it may be proved, 14.
conditions of, 14.
DISMISSAL—CERTIFICATE OF,
when to be given, 25.
order of, to be filed by the clerk of the peace, 25.
DISTRESS—WARRANT OF. See *Warrant of Distress.*
DISTRESS WARRANT, procedure upon execution, 37.
DRUNKARDS—HABITUAL. See *Habitual Drunkards.*
DYNAMITE, using, to catch or destroy fish in a public fishery, O. p. 60.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, as to, 60.
FEES, when to be remitted to informant, 6.
FINE,
power of justices to mitigate, 3.
when it may be imposed in lieu of imprisonment, 3.
meaning of, 42.
FISH—FRESHWATER,
as to close time, 60.
fishing for, catching, &c., in close time, O. 3, pp. 60—62.
buying, selling, &c., in close time, O. 4, p. 62.
warrant to enter suspected places, 62.
FORFEITURES,
not pecuniary, how to be disposed of, 35.
included in the word "fine," 42.
FRESHWATER FISH. See *Fish—Freshwater.*
"FUTURE ACT," meaning of, 42.

"GUARDIAN," meaning of, 41.
GUILTY (PLEA OF), effect of, by an adult, upon a charge of an indictable offence, 11.

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS,
offences by licensees of retreats, O. 1, pp. 62, 64.
offences by habitual drunkards, O. 3, p. 64.
breach of rules, O. 4, p. 64.

HANDWRITING, OR SEAL OF JUSTICE, proved by declaration, 36.

HARD LABOUR, may be dispensed with by justices, 3.

HIGHWAYS AND LOCOMOTIVES,
bye-laws by county authority, 64.
prohibiting and regulating use of waggon, &c., drawn by animal power, with improper wheels, &c., 64.
prohibiting and regulating use of waggons not having nails on wheels in accordance with bye-laws, 64.
prohibiting or regulating the locking of wheels, 64.
prohibiting or regulating gates across highways opening outwards, O. 4, p. 66.
regulating use of bicycles, O. 5, p. 66.

IMPRISONMENT,
power of justices to mitigate, 3.
scale of, in respect of non-payment of money on conviction, 4.
right of appeal, when imprisonment adjudged without the option of a fine, 16.

INDICTABLE OFFENCE,
if dealt with summarily, only to be heard, &c. at a petty sessional court, 18.
regulations as to hearing such charges when dealt with summarily, 24

INFORMANT. See *the various heads.*

INLAND REVENUE, Summary Jurisdiction Acts to apply to offences against, 44.

INSTALMENTS, when payments may be made by, 5, 6.

JURISDICTION, LOCAL, general provisions as to, 39.

JURY, TRIAL BY, right to be tried by, 12.

JUSTICES. See *the various heads.*
when they may mitigate penalties, or imprisonment, or dispense with sureties, 3,
when they may impose a fine in lieu of imprisonment, 4.
their functions when a child is charged with an indictable offence, 8.
the same when a young person is charged, 9.
how to deal with adult charged with certain indictable offences, 11.
how to address him upon the charge, 11.
form of address, 12.

JUSTICES—*continued.*
statement to a young person of his right to be tried by a jury, 11.
address of, to an adult, before taking his plea, 12, 13.
when they may dismiss a charge though proved, 14.
conditions of, 14.
when to inform an accused person of his right to be tried by a jury, 15.
two or more sitting in a petty sessional court-house to form a petty sessional court, 17.
at petty sessional division to appoint police stations or other places to be used as occasional court-houses, 17.
jurisdiction of a single justice at a petty sessional court-house as to punishment, 17.
jurisdiction of justices as to punishment when sitting at an occasional court-house, 17.
where two or more to sit and hear certain non-indictable offences, 17, 18.
as to issuing warrants of distress, or warrants for non-payment of money, 19, 20.
empowered at quarter sessions to provide petty sessional court-house, 27.

LOBSTERS, having in possession any undersized lobster, O. p. 72.

"LOCAL RATE," meaning of, 42.

LOCOMOTIVES. See *Highways and Locomotives.*
not drawing any carriage and not exceeding in weight three tons, &c., O. 1, p. 66.
tyres of driving wheels, O. 2, p. 66.
appeal, 67.
not to exceed a certain width, O. 3, p. 68.
as to driving wheels, O. 4, p. 68.
for breach of bye-laws, O. 2, p. 68.
annual licenses, 68.

LORD CHANCELLOR, to make rules and forms, 26.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, when sitting alone to be a court of summary jurisdiction, 18.

METROPOLITAN POLICE MAGISTRATE, when sitting alone to be a court of summary jurisdiction, 18.

MITIGATION OF PUNISHMENT, power of justices as to, 3.

MONUMENTS (METROPOLITAN), injuring or disfiguring, O. p. 70.

OCCASIONAL COURT-HOUSE,
jurisdiction as to punishment by a court of summary jurisdiction sitting at, 17.
is an open court, 17.
definition of, 17.
justices to appoint, 17.

"OCCASIONAL COURT-HOUSE," meaning of, 43.

OPEN COURT, when a court of summary jurisdiction is an open court, 17.

ORDERS, SUMMARY, how enforced, 31.

OYSTERS,
deep sea oysters, taking at close time, O. 1, p. 70.
other oysters, O. 2, p. 70.
when taken for cultivation, 72.

PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF CHILD, right to have child tried by a jury, 8.

"PAST ACT," meaning of, 42.

PAYMENTS,
when by instalments, 5, 6.
allowing time for, 5.

PEACE, recognizance to keep the, when justices may declare the same forfeited, 7.

PENALTY, included in the word "fine," 42.

PERJURY, false declaration, perjury, 36.

"PERSON," meaning of, 41.

PERSON, right of, to be tried by a jury, 12.

PETTY SESSIONAL COURT,
meaning of, 17.
consists of two or more parties, 17.
indictable offences punished summarily, only to be heard at, 18.

"PETTY SESSIONAL COURT," meaning of, 43.

PETTY SESSIONAL COURT-HOUSE,
is an open court, 17.
definition of, 17.
justices at quarter sessions, or council of a borough empowered to provide, 27.

POLICE STATIONS, to be used as sessional court-houses, 17.

POST-OFFICE,
Summary Jurisdiction Acts apply to informations, &c. relating to, 44.
provisions as to offence relating to, 44.

"PRESCRIBED," meaning of, 42.

PRISONER,
statement of, to be taken down in writing, &c., 11, 12.
when property taken from, may be ordered to be restored, 38.

PROPERTY of prisoner, when taken from him, when it may be ordered to be restored, 38.

PUBLIC NOTICE,
to be given of sitting of petty-sessional court, 18.

PUNISHMENT, mitigation of, 3.

RACECOURSES LICENSING ACT, 1879,
taking part in unlicensed horse-races, O. p. 68.
definition of horse-race, 68.

RECOGNIZANCE,
when it may be dispensed with, 3.
when and how to be declared forfeited, 6, 7.
when it may be taken out of court, 36.

RECOGNIZANCE TO BE OF GOOD BEHAVIOUR. See "*Recognizance to keep the Peace.*"

RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP THE PEACE,
when justices may declare the same forfeited, 7.
when not to be returned to the sessions, 7.
sums recovered under, to be paid to the clerk of the court, 7.

REGISTER,
clerk of the court to keep a register of the minutes of proceedings, 20.
extracts from, to be evidence, 20.
contents of, 20, 21.
to be open for inspection, 21.

REGULAR FORCES, THE, certain provisions not to apply to, 44.

REMAND, when justices may remand for inquiries, 22.

REPEAL of acts mentioned in schedule, 45.

RESTITUTION OF PROPERTY, upon hearing summarily of an indictable offence, 25.

SCALE OF IMPRISONMENT on non-payment of a fine, &c., 4.

SCHEDULES, 46—48.

"SECRETARY OF STATE," meaning of, 41.

SECURITY,
where it may be given for money due, 5.
regulations as to, given under the act, 21.
as to recovery of sums due under, from sureties, 21.
how recoverable against a principal, 22.

SERVICE OF DOCUMENTS, &c., proved by declaration, 36.

SPECIAL CASE from decision of a court of summary jurisdiction, 30.

STATEMENT OF PRISONER. See *Prisoner*.

STATUTE, title of, 3.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, when sitting alone to be a court of summary jurisdiction, 18.

"SUM ADJUDGED TO BE PAID BY A CONVICTION," what the words include, 42.

"SUMMARY JURISDICTION ACT, 1848," meaning of, 42.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION, COURT OF,
when it may cancel or mitigate forfeiture, 7.
when it may adjudge recognizance to keep the peace forfeited, 7.
what constitutes, 17.
what offences, not indictable, to be heard by two or more justices, 18.
as to appeals from, 28, 29.
provisions as to formal proceedings in, 34.

SUMMARY ORDERS, how enforced, 31.

SUMMONS,
not void by reason of death of the justice granting it, 33.
to a witness when out of the jurisdiction, 33.

SUMS OF MONEY,
application of the act to sums leviable by distress or payable under an order under the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43..40.
how sum of money due from surety to be recovered, 21, 22.
sums paid, &c. for principal may be recovered from him, 22.

SURETIES, when they may be dispensed with, 4.

SURETIES TO BE OF GOOD BEHAVIOUR. See *Sureties to keep the Peace*.

SURETIES TO KEEP THE PEACE,
procedure upon application for, 23.
power of justices to vary order for sureties, 23.

THRESHING MACHINES, offences as to, O. p. 74.

TITLE OF ACT, 3.

Index to Catalogue.

PAGE

Accounts,
Solicitors'. Coombs... 39
Law of. Pulling ... 53

Actions at Law.
Browne 54
Kerr 52
Lush 17
Williams 45

Administration Bonds.
Chadwick 6

Admiralty,
Practice. Coote ... 16
Prize Law. Lushington 46

Advowsons.
Mirehouse 55

Agricultural Holdings.
Bund 7

Aliens. Cutler 42

Appeals, Lords.
Denison & Scott ... 13

Arbitrations. Redman 48

Arbitrations (Masters and Workmen).
Lovesy 54

Articled Clerk.
Law Exam. Journal 50, 56
Handy Book. Mosely 31
Student's Guide. Benham 51

Attachment.
Foreign. Brandon ... 43

Average, General.
Crump 34

Awards. Redman ... 48

Banking. Grant ... 38
Keyser ... 54

Bankruptcy.
Bulley & Bund ... 24
County Courts. Davis 8
Index. Linklater ... 53

Bar. Pearce 51
Smith 43

Bar Examination Journal. 51

Barbados, Law of ... 52

Belligerents.
Hamel 52
Phillimore 28

Bills of Exchange.
Grant 38

Bills of Sale. Hunt ... 42

Blackstone. Stephen's 5

Blockade. Deane ... 54

PAGE

Bookkeeping, Solicitors'.
Coombs 41

Boundaries. Hunt ... 19

Brokers. Keyser ... 54

Burgesses' Manual.
Gaches 44

Canal Traffic. Powell 46

Carriers,
Inland. Powell ... 46
Railway. Shelford ... 33

Chamber Practice,
Common Law.
Parkinson 52

Chancery Division, Forms. Drewry ... 18

Chancery Practice.
Goldsmith 24
Hunter 53

Channel Islands.
Bowditch 53

Charitable Trusts.
Tudor 31

Chart of Descents.
Fearne 54
Hindu, of Inheritance 54

Church Building.
Trower... ... 40, 55

Church Seats. Heales 44, 55

Circumstantial Evidence. Wills ... 47

Civil Law.
Tomkins and Jencken 44

Civil Service Exam. (Indian). Cutler ... 52

Claims and Defences, Forms of. Drewry... 18

Code, English Law.
Blaxland 54

Collieries. Bainbridge 19

Commentaries.
Phillimore's, International ... 28, 56
Stephen's Blackstone's 5

Commercial,
Forms. Crabb ... 30
Law. Chitty 54
Treaties. Hertslet ... 39

Common Form Practice.
Coote 7

Common Law,
At Chambers.
Parkinson 52
Costs.
Gray 52

PAGE

Common Law—*cont*.
Pleading.
Chitty, jun.... ... 32
Greening 53
Williams 45
Practice.
Dixon 17
Kerr 52
Lush 17

Companies. Shelford... 17

Compensation, Law of.
Ingram 41
Shelford 33

Consolidation Acts.
Shelford 33
Criminal. Davis ... 45

Conspiracy.
Davis 9
Law of. Wright ... 42

Constitution. May ... 11
Stephen 5

Constitutional History.
Fulton 39

Contentious Business.
Tristram 56

Contraband of War.
Moseley 54

Contracts.
Plumptre 25
Pothier... 54

Contributories. Collier 46

Conveyancing,
Introduction to.
Lewis 24
Practice.
Barry 23
Rouse 20
Smith 49
Tudor ... 26, 56
Forms.
Ball 25
Barry 23
Christie 30
Crabb 30
Kelly 32
Rouse 20
Shelford 30

Convictions (Summary).
Saunders 56
Synopsis of. Oke ... 35
Forms. Oke 36

Co-operative Societies.
Brabrook 29

Copyholds,
Enfranchisement. Rouse 29
Law of. Scriven ... 29

Coroner. Baker ... 53

Corporations,
Municipal. Gaches ... 44
Sewell ... 54
In General. Grant ... 32

PAGE

Costs, *Law of.* Gray ... 52

County Courts. Davis 8
Rules and Acts, 1875.
Davis 8
Equity and Bankruptcy,
Davis 9

Criminal Law.
Davis 45
Oke 35
Saunders 56

Curates. Field 55

Customs Laws. Hamel 18

Deeds. Tudor 26

Defences in Chancery.
Drewry 18

Descents. Fearne ... 54

Dictionary, Law.
Mozley & Whiteley ... 10

Digest,
House Lords Cases.
Clark 20
Patent Cases.
Higgins 16

Divorce.
Final Examination.
Bedford 22
Practice. Browning 45

Domestic Servants.
Baylis 32

Draftsman (The).
Kelly 32

Drainage.
Woolrych 31
Wilson 52

Easements. Latham ... 40

Ecclesiastical,
Practice. Coote ... 55
Judgments.
Burder *v.* Heath ... 55
Gorham *v.* Bp. of Exeter 55
Hebbert *v.* Purchas ... 55
Long *v.* Bp. Cape Town 55
Martin *v.* Mackonochie 55
Westerton *v.* Liddell ... 55

Elementary Law.
Francillon 52
Mosely 31

Enfranchisement, Copyholds. Rouse ... 29

England,
Laws of. Blackstone ... 5
Stephen ... 5

English Bar. Pearce ... 51
Smith ... 43

English Law.
Blaxland 54

Equity,
Doctrine and Practice of.
Goldsmith 24
Roberts 11
Equity and Law. Chute 26
Pleader. Drewry ... 52
Prevalence of. Trower 14
Suit in. Hunter ... 53
See Chancery.

PAGE

Evidence,
Circumstantial. Wills 47
County Court. Davis 8
Law of. Powell ... 6
Wills. Wigram ... 46

Examinations.
Preliminary.
Benham 51
Journals 50
Intermediate and Final.
Mosely ... 50, 56

Fences. Hunt 19

Final Examination.
Judicature Acts.
Bedford 22
Probate and Divorce.
Bedford 22

Fisheries, *Salmon.* Bund 15
Oke 36

Foreign Attachment.
Brandon 43

Foreshores.
Hunt 19
Williams *v.* Nicholson 52

Forms,
Conveyancing. Barry 23
Crabb 30
Rouse 20
County Courts. Davis 8
Equity. Drewry ... 18
Magisterial. Oke ... 35
Probate. Chadwick ... 6

Formulist, Magisterial.
Oke 36

Frauds. Hunt 42

Friendly Societies.
Brabrook 29

Gaius' Roman Law ... 44

Game Laws. Oke ... 37

Gaming. Edwards ... 54

Gas Companies Acts ... 40

Gavelkind.
Robinson 54

General Average.
Crump 34

Guarantees. De Colyar 18

Highways. Glen ... 56

History, Constitutional.
Fulton 39

House of Lords,
Appeals. Denison and Scott ... 13
Practice. May ... 11
Digested Index to Cases.
Clark 20

Idiots. Phillips ... 10

Income Tax Laws.
Dowell 47

Indian Civil Service Exam. Cutler ... 52

Indian Penal Code.
Cutler and Griffin ... 49

PAGE

Indian Statute Law.
Field 49

Industrial & Provident Societies. Brabrook 29

Inheritance Indian Chart of. Field ... 54

Inns, Law of. Oke ... 38

Institutes of Public and Private Law.
Nasmith 12

Insurance, Marine.
Crump 34

Intermediate Examination,
Journal ... 50, 56

International Law.
Hamel 52
Hertslet 41
Phillimore ... 28, 56

Jersey (Law of).
Bowditch 53

Joint Stock.
Banks. Grant ... 38
Companies. Shelford 17

Judicature Acts.
Baxter 49
Bedford 22
Chute 26
Drewry 18
Trower 14

Jurisprudence.
Form of Law. Holland 43

Justice of Peace.
Oke 35
Saunders 56

Labour Laws. Davis 9

Landlord and Tenant.
Bund 7
Fawcett 14

Law Dictionary.
Mozley & Whiteley ... 10

Law and Equity. Chute 26

Law Exam. Journal 50, 56

Law Pamphlets. 52 to 55

Law Studies. Mosely ... 31
Smith 43
Stephen's Blackstone 5

Leading Cases,
Real Property. Tudor ... 26

Leases. Crabb 30
Rouse 20

Legacy Duties. Shelford 45

Libel, Starkie. Folkard .. 15

Licensing Laws. Oke 38

Life Assurance.
Blayney 54

Lord Mayor's Court.
Brandon 43

PAGE

Lords, House of, Appeals.
Denison & Scott ... 13
Cases. Clark... ... 20

Lunacy. Phillips ... 10

Magisterial Law,
Acts. Davis 45
Practice. Oke ... 35
Saunders... 56
Forms. Oke 36

Marine Insurance.
Crump 34

Maritime Warfare.
Deane 54
Hamel 52

Masters and Servants.
Baylis 32
Davis 9

Masters and Workmen.
Lovesy 54

Matrimonial Causes.
Browning 45

Mercantile Accounts.
Pulling 53

Mercantile Law.
Chitty 54
Accounts. Pulling ... 53

Mines and Minerals.
Bainbridge 19

Mortgages. Fisher 12, 56
Rouse ... 20

Municipal Law.
Gaches... 44
Grant 32

Muuicipal Registration.
Davis 40

Naturalization. Cutler 42

Naval Prize.
Lushington 46

Negligence. Saunders 41

Neutrals. Phillimore... 28

Ortolan's Roman Law 21

Outline of Law. Geach. 24

Pamphlets, Law. 52 to 55

Parliamentary.
Clifford & Stephens... 48
Davis 40
May 11, 56

Parsonages. Trower 40, 55

Partition. Lawrence ... 43

Partnership. Dixon ... 21

Patent Cases. Higgins 61

Patents. Norman ... 52

Peerage Claims, Gardner.
Le Marchant 52

Petty Sessions.
Oke 35
Saunders 56

Pews. Heales ... 44, 55

Pleading,
Common Law.
Chitty, jun. ... 32
Greening 53
Williams 45
Equity. Drewry ... 52

PAGE

Precedents,
Conveyancing. Crabb 30
Rouse 20
Mortgage. Fisher ... 56
Pleading. Chitty ... 32

Preliminary Examination Journal 51

Principal and Surety.
De Colyar 18

Priority.
Fisher 12

Private Bills.
Clifford & Stephens ... 48
May 11

Private Law (English).
Nasmith 12

Privilege, Parliamentary
May 11

Privy Council Practice,
Admiralty. Coote ... 16

Prize Law. Lushington 46

Probate,
Final Examination.
Bedford 22
Common Form. Coote 7
Contentious. Tristram 56
Forms. Chadwick ... 6
Duties. Shelford ... 45

Property Law, Questions on. Aldred ... 47

Property Tax Laws.
Dowell 47

Provident Societies.
Brabrook 29

Public Law (English).
Nasmith 12

Quarries. Bainbridge... 19

Railways. Shelford ... 33
Compensation. Ingram 41
Carriers. Powell ... 46

Real Property.
Seaborne 23
Tudor 26
Chart. Fearne ... 54
Statutes. Aldred ... 47

Referees' Court Practice.
Clifford & Stephens... 48
Clifford & Rickards... 48

Registration. Davis ... 40

Religion. Church & State 55

Ritual. Bayford ... 55
Bullock ... 55
Hamel 55
Phillimore ... 55

Roman Law.
Gaius 44
Ortolan 21
Tomkins 44
Tomkins and Jencken 44

Salmon Fisheries.
Law of. Bund ... 15

Savings Banks. Forbes 43
Grant 38

Schools. Trower 40, 55

Sea Shore. Hunt ... 19

PAGE

Servants, *Law of.* Baylis 32
Davis 9

Settlements,
Voluntary. Rouse ... 20

Sewers. Woolrych ... 31

Sheriff. Sewell ... 54

Short Hand. Gurney 53

Slander, Starkie. Folkard 15

Solicitors' Bookkeeping.
Coombs 41

Stamp Laws. Dowell 47

Standing Orders.
May 11

Statutes, Table of Leading. Bedford... ... 22

Stock Exchange. Grant 38
Keyser 54

Students' Examination Guide. Mosely ... 31

Succession Duty.
Shelford 45

Summary Convictions.
Oke 35
Saunders 56

Suit in Equity. Hunter 53

Surety, Principal and.
De Colyar 18

Tariff. Hamel 18
Hertslet ... 39

Tenancies, Agricultural.
Bund 7

Tenant, Landlord and.
Fawcett 14

Town Councillors' Manual. Gaches ... 44

Torts,
Law of. Underhill ... 27

Trade Marks. Adams 13

Trades Unions.
Brabrook 29

Treaties. Hertslet ... 39

Trusts and Trustees.
Underhill 27

Trusts, Charitable.
Tudor 31

Turnpike Laws. Oke 38

Vendors & Purchasers.
Seaborne 23

Wagers. Edwards ... 54

Water Companies Acts 40

Waters. Hunt 19

Wills. Coote 7
Crabb 30
Rouse 20
Tudor 26
Wigram ... 46

Winding-up. Collier... 10
Grant ... 38
Shelford 17

Window Lights. Latham 40

Wrongs. Underhill ... 27

Stephen's New Commentaries.—7th Edition, 1874.

4 vols. 8vo., *4l. 4s.* cloth.

MR. SERJEANT STEPHEN'S NEW COMMENTARIES ON THE LAWS OF ENGLAND, partly founded on Blackstone. The Seventh Edition. By JAMES STEPHEN, Esq., LL.D., Judge of County Courts; late Professor of English Law at King's College, London, and formerly Recorder of Poole.

****** This Work is set for the Intermediate Examinations for Solicitors for 1880.***

From the Law Journal.

"It is unnecessary for us on this occasion to repeat the eulogy which six years ago (in 1868) we bestowed, not without just reason, on the Commentaries as they then appeared. It has been remarked that Stephen's Commentaries enjoy the special merit of being an educational work, not merely a legal textbook. Their scope is so wide that every man, no matter what his position, profession, trade or employment, can scarcely fail to find in them matter of special interest to himself, besides the vast fund of general information upon which every Englishman of intelligence may draw with advantage."

From the Solicitors' Journal.

"A Work which has reached a Seventh Edition needs no other testimony to its usefulness. And when a law book of the size and costliness of these 'Commentaries' passes through many editions, it must be taken as established that it supplies a need felt in all branches of the profession, and probably to some extent, also, outside the profession. It is difficult indeed to name a law book of more general utility than the one before us. It is (as regards the greater part) not too technical for the lay reader, and not too full of detail for the law student, while it is an accurate and (considering its design) a singularly complete guide to the practitioner. This result is due in no small degree to the mode in which the successive editions have been revised, the alterations in the law being concisely embodied, and carefully interwoven with the previous material, forming a refreshing contrast to the lamentable spectacle presented by certain works into which successive learned editors have pitchforked headnotes of cases, thereby rendering each edition more unconnected and confusing than its predecessor. As the result of our examination we may say that the new law has, in general, been accurately and tersely stated, and its relation to the old law carefully pointed out."

From the Law Times.

"We have in this Work an old and valued friend. For years we have had the last, the Sixth Edition, upon our shelves, and we can state as a fact that when our text-books on particular branches of the Law have failed us, we have always found that Stephen's Commentaries have supplied us with the key to what we sought, if not the actual thing we required. We think that these Commentaries establish one important proposition, that to be of thorough practical utility a treatise on English Law cannot be reduced within a small compass. The subject is one which must be dealt with comprehensively, and an abridgment, except merely for the purposes of elementary study, is a decided blunder.

"Of the scope of the Commentaries we need say nothing. To all who profess acquaintance with the English Law their plan and execution must be thoroughly familiar. The learned Author has made one conspicuous alteration, confining 'Civil Injuries' within the compass of one volume, and commencing the last volume with 'Crimes,' and in that volume he has placed a Table of Statutes. In every respect the Work is improved, and the present writer can say, from practical experience, that for the Student and the Practitioner there is no better Work published than 'Stephen's Commentaries.'"

From the Law Examination Journal.

"What Bacon's works are to philosophy, Blackstone's Commentaries and Stephen's Commentaries founded on Blackstone, are to the study of English Law. For a general survey of the entire field of English Law, or, at least, for a comparative survey of different branches of law, Stephen's Commentaries are unrivalled; and we may observe that these Commentaries should not be used merely as a book of reference, they should be carefully studied."

Powell on Evidence.—4th Edit. By Cutler & Griffin.

Post 8vo. 18*s.* cloth, 22*s.* calf.

POWELL'S PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF THE LAW OF EVIDENCE. Fourth Edition. By J. Cutler, B.A., Professor of English Law and Jurisprudence, and Professor of Indian Jurisprudence at King's College, London, and E. F. Griffin, B.A., Barristers-at-Law.

*** *This edition contains the alterations necessary to adapt it to the practice under the Judicature Acts, as well as other material additions. The Bankers' Books Evidence Act*, 1876, *is given as an Addendum to the Appendix of Statutes.*

"The plan adopted is, we think, an admirable one for a concise, handy book on the subject. Such maxims as, that hearsay is inadmissible, are given at the head of the chapter in large type, and then follow the explanation and application of the general rule. The Indian code of evidence given at the end of the book deserves to be read by every student, whether going to India or not. The few rules of the English law of evidence which are purely statutory are also given verbatim, including the two orders of the Judicature Act, 1875, which appear to be correctly appreciated. The present form of Powell on Evidence is a handy, well-printed and carefully prepared edition of a book of deserved reputation and authority."—*Law Journal.*

"The editors of this work put forward no claim to that exhaustiveness which other works dealing with the law of evidence aim at.' Their desire, on the contrary, is to 'adhere to the principle' of their author 'of not overloading the book with cases.' We heartily approve the principle; which, however, is somewhat difficult of application. We must add, however, that in most instances the cases are tersely abstracted, and the convenience of the reader is consulted by references to more than one set of reports. The plan of the book is to give pretty frequently, and, as far as we can discover, in almost every chapter, a 'rule' of general application, and then to group the cases round it. These rules or axioms are printed in a distinctive type. The work has been pruned and remodelled by the light of the Judicature Acts. The authors give in an appendix the Indian Evidence Acts, with some Indian decisions thereupon, and occasionally notice these acts in the text. On the whole we think this is a good edition of a good book. It brings down the cases to the latest date, and is constructed upon a model which we should like to see more generally adopted."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"We are informed in the preface that the results of the Judicature Acts as regards evidence have been duly noted, whilst the work itself has been rendered more comprehensive. It is an excellent summary of principles."—*Law Times.*

"There is hardly any branch of the law of greater interest and importance, not only to the profession, but to the public at large, than the law of evidence. We are, therefore, all the more inclined to welcome the appearance of the Fourth Edition of this valuable work."—*Law Examination Journal.*

"To the general practitioner the main value of the work must consist in its treatment of the law prevailing in this country (Ireland) and in England, and in this respect we confidently recommend the work to our readers. To the student we know of no work on the law of evidence we could more strongly recommend, and both branches of the profession will find Powell's Law of Evidence a work which can be consulted with confidence."—*Irish Law Times.*

Chadwick's Probate Court Manual, corrected to 1876.

Royal 8vo. 12*s.* cloth.

EXAMPLES OF ADMINISTRATION BONDS FOR THE COURT OF PROBATE; exhibiting the Principle of various Grants of Administration and the correct Mode of preparing the Bonds in respect thereof; also Directions for preparing the Oaths, arranged for practical utility. With Extracts from the Statutes; also various Forms of Affirmation prescribed by Acts of Parliament, and a Prefatory as well as a Supplemental Notice, bringing the work down to 1876. By Samuel Chadwick, of Her Majesty's Court of Probate.

"We undertake to say that the possession of this volume by practitioners will prevent many a hitch and awkward delay, provoking to the lawyer himself and difficult to be satisfactorily explained to the clients."—*Law Magazine.*

"This is purely a book of practice, but therefore the more valuable. It tells the reader what *to do*, and that is the information most required after a lawyer begins to practise."—*Law Times.*

Coote's Probate Practice.—8th Edition.

1 vol. 8vo. 26*s.* cloth; 30*s.* calf.

THE COMMON FORM PRACTICE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN GRANTING PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS. By HENRY CHARLES COOTE, F.S.A., late Proctor in Doctors' Commons, Author of "The Practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts," &c. &c.

*** *The Forms as printed in this work are in strict accordance with the Orders of Court and Decisions of the Right Hon. Sir James Hannen, and are those which are in use in the Principal Registry of the Probate Divisional Court.*

"This work first appeared soon after the abolition of ecclesiastical jurisdiction over probate and administration, and the establishment of the Court of Probate by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77. That it has reached the eighth edition is sufficient attestation of its merits and popularity. Mr. Coote acknowledges the co-operation of his friend Mr. Frederic Kruckenberg; and it appears to us that these gentlemen have spared no pains to render this edition a perfect specimen of what a law-book should be. In fact, it would be a difficult task to find a fault in 'Coote's Probate Practice;' and, with the ever increasing mass of probate business, it may be confidently predicted, as well as hoped, that this new edition will meet with even greater success than its predecessors."—*Law Journal.*

"The above is another name for what is commonly known to the profession as Coote's Probate Practice, a work about as indispensable in a solicitor's office as any book of practice that is known to us. The seventh edition is chiefly distinguishable from the sixth edition in this, that certain important modifications and alterations are effected which have been rendered necessary by the Judicature Acts. Judicial decisions subsequent to the last edition have been carefully noted up. We notice several new and useful forms; and the author has not only attempted, but has in the main succeeded, in adopting the forms and directions under the old probate practice, as embodied in previous editions of the work, to the new procedure under the Judicature Acts. Solicitors know that the difficulties in the way of satisfying the different clerks at Somerset House are frequently great, and there is nothing so likely to tend to simplicity of practice as Mr. Coote's book."—*Law Times.*

"Nearly five years have elapsed since the publication of the last edition of this book, which has long held a high reputation amongst solicitors, but we find little change in its contents. The Judicature Acts, which have rendered obsolete so many works of practice, have left this almost untouched. The chief changes in this edition appear to be the alteration of the headings of many of the forms; the insertion of several new cases and of some of the judgments of Dr. Bettesworth, of the fees to be taken by solicitors and paid to the Court in common form business as directed by the Rules of 1874; and a considerable increase in the number of forms in non-contentious business."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"In 1858 Mr. Coote published a first attempt to explain the principles which were to regulate the Common Form Practice of the then new Court of Probate. Very welcome, indeed, therefore, was his opportune book of practice, and its utility has been significantly proved by the fact that we have the sixth edition now before us."—*Law Magazine.*

Bund's Agricultural Holdings Act, 1875.

Demy 12mo. 5*s.* cloth.

THE LAW OF COMPENSATION FOR UNEXHAUSTED AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS, as amended by the Agricultural Holdings (England) Act, 1875. By J. W. WILLIS BUND, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "The Law relating to Salmon Fisheries in England and Wales," &c.

"It will be found very serviceable to all those who have to administer the Agricultural Holdings Act."—*Daily News.*

"A more complete volume never came under our notice."—*Worcester Herald.*

"It contains clear statements and explanations."—*Chamber of Agriculture Journal.*

"Mr. Bund's book is a useful work for land agents."—*Estates Gaeztte.*

"All who have any interest in landed property may read it to advantage."—*Land and Water.*

"We hope that this little book may be of service to the classes for whose use it has been specially designed."—*The Field.*

"Mr. Willis Bund has compressed into a simple and convenient form, the information needful for understanding the bearing of the Agricultural Holdings Act."—*Saturday Review.*

"We may congratulate Mr. Bund on having laid the law down very clearly to the lay mind."—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

Davis's County Court Rules and Acts of 1875 & 1876.

8vo. 16*s.* cloth.

THE COUNTY COURT RULES, 1875 and 1876, with Forms and Scales of Costs and Fees; together with the County Courts Act, 1875, the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1875, and the Provisions of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, and of other recent Statutes affecting the Jurisdiction of the County Courts. Forming a SUPPLEMENT to DAVIS'S COUNTY COURT PRACTICE AND EVIDENCE, but complete in itself.

"The sweeping alterations in procedure and in substantive matters of law compelled Mr. Davis either to prepare a new edition of his work or to edit a Supplement. He has chosen the latter course. Such disadvantages as are inherent to a Supplement he has reduced to a minimum by numerous references and a full Index to the whole work. Some notion can be gained of the extent of the new matter with which Mr. Davis had to deal from the fact that the volume before us contains, exclusively of the Index, 326 pages of matter. First is given the text of the County Courts Act, 1875, with notes; then follows an analysis of several acts, among which are the Public Health Act, the Judicature Act, 1875, the Friendly Societies Act, the Employers and Workmen Act and the Agricultural Holdings Act; after which the Rules of 1875 and of the present year, with Forms, Table of Costs, Court Fees, and the like, are printed *in extenso*. The volume is in a neat and handy form and well adapted for general use."—*Law Journal*, April 15, 1876.

"We have here, in good type and conveniently arranged, all the new legislation, whether parliamentary or judicial, relating to County Courts. The book opens with the Act of last session, shortly annotated; then follow the portions of other Acts passed last session which relate to County Courts; and, after these, the Consolidated Rules issued last year, and the new rules which came in force on Monday last. A very full Index is added, containing references, not only to the present volume, but also to the work to which it is intended as a supplement."—*Solicitors' Journal*, April 8, 1876.

"Mr. Davis has published a Supplement to his work on County Court Practice and Evidence, which supplies the County Court Rules of 1875 and 1876, the County Court Act, 1875, and other recent statutes affecting the jurisdiction of the County Courts. The number of statutes affecting County Courts passed in 1874-5 is certainly formidable, and required to be brought at once to the notice of practitioners. This Mr. Davis does in a form which has thoroughly recommended itself to the profession. The voluminous Index will form an excellent guide to the legislation as well as to the rules and orders."—*Law Times*, April 29, 1876.

"We will merely content ourselves with pointing out that the additions and changes, as regards County Courts jurisdiction, have been very great and important, and that this volume indicates them in a well arranged and convenient form. Its issue has been wisely delayed so as to include the Rules of 1876."—*Law Magazine*, August, 1876.

"The result of his labours cannot fail to prove abundantly useful to practitioners, who will find that this work supplies, in a collected form, the entire legislation of 1874-5 affecting the County Courts and the Rules of 1875-6, with the new Scale of Costs, &c. The work, in our opinion, deserves the favourable consideration of the profession."—*Irish Law Times*, May 20, 1876.

Davis's County Courts Practice and Evidence.

FIFTH EDITION. 8vo. 38*s.* cloth, 43*s.* calf.

THE PRACTICE AND EVIDENCE IN ACTIONS IN THE COUNTY COURTS. By JAMES EDWARD DAVIS, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Fifth Edition.

*** *This is the only work on the County Courts which gives Forms of Plaints and treats fully of the Law and Evidence in Actions and other Proceedings in these Courts.*

"We believe Mr. Davis's is the best and newest work on County Court practice."—*Law Times.*

"Mr. Davis's works are all conspicuous for clearness and accuracy. The present edition will fully sustain the well-earned reputation of the work."—*Solrs.' Journ.*

"It is hardly necessary for us to sum up in favour of a book which is so popular that the several editions of it pass rapidly out of print. All we need say is, that the verdict of the purchasing public has our entire approbation."—*Law Journal.*

Davis's Equity, Bankruptcy, &c. in County Courts.

8vo. 18*s.* cloth, 22*s.* calf.

THE JURISDICTION and PRACTICE of the COUNTY COURTS in EQUITY, ADMIRALTY, PROBATE and ADMINISTRATION CASES, and in BANKRUPTCY. By J. E. DAVIS, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

*** *This work, although issued separately, forms a Supplementary or Second Volume to Davis's County Courts Practice and Evidence in Actions.*

Davis's Labour Laws of 1875.

8vo. 12*s.* cloth.

THE LABOUR LAWS OF 1875, with Introduction and Notes. By J. E. DAVIS, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and late Police Magistrate for Sheffield.

"Mr. Davis says that his object has been to combine a popular comment with a strictly practical treatise. In this he has completely succeeded. The book is in every respect careful and thoughtful, it gives the best reading of the law which we have, and furnishes *in extenso* all the Acts of Parliament relating to the subject."—*Law Times.*

"Mr. Davis's book is not a reprint of the acts with a few notes, but an original and complete treatise, and it will be appreciated by those who are concerned in the working of the Labour Laws."—*Law Journal.*

"'The Labour Laws' are the subject of a treatise by Mr. J. E. Davis which magistrates and practitioners will find useful."—*Daily News.*

"A good book on this subject should fulfil two distinct functions by no means easy to combine. It should afford a clear and untechnical explanation of the law for the benefit of the magistrates who will have to administer, and it should also contain a careful and accurate commentary on the law for the benefit of lawyers. Mr. Davis has, in our opinion, successfully fulfilled both these requisites. Mr. Davis may be congratulated upon having produced a book which will probably become the standard work on this important subject."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"The work will undoubtedly increase the reputation of the author, and may be regarded as essential to all who have to administer the law."—*Capital and Labour.*

"The work is intended to be, and no doubt will become a text-book for the profession and for those who will have to administer the law."—*Beehive.*

"The best exposition that we know of, of the Labour Laws of the country."—*Echo.*

"A new and important work on the Labour Laws. Mr. Davis's special knowledge of these statutes eminently fits him for the work."—*Sheffield Daily Independent.*

"We can only assure our readers that we conscientiously estimate the work as one upon the possession of which they will congratulate themselves."—*Irish Law Times.*

"There is much information in the Labour Laws of 1875 which is of importance to ironmasters, colliery proprietors, and all employers of manual labour, and to them we recommend Mr. Davis's book with confidence."—*London Iron Trade Exchange.*

Mozley and Whiteley's Concise Law Dictionary.

In 1 vol. 8vo. 20*s.* cloth, 25*s.* brown calf.

A CONCISE LAW DICTIONARY, containing Short and Simple Definitions of the Terms used in the Law. By HERBERT NEWMAN MOZLEY, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., and GEORGE CRISPE WHITELEY, M.A. Cantab., of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barristers-at-Law.

"Messrs. Mozley & Whiteley, by the wording of their title-page, seem to have set brevity before them as the special feature of their work, which is comprised within little more than 500 pages. As a handy-book for the desk, and as containing general accuracy with brevity, we have no doubt that Messrs. Mozley & Whiteley's Concise Law Dictionary will meet with a large amount of favour."—*Law Magazine.*

"This book is a great deal more modest in its aims than the law dictionary we received a little while ago. Its main object is to explain briefly legal terms both ancient and modern. In many cases, however, the authors have added a concise statement of the law. But as the work is intended both for lawyers and the public at large, it does not profess to give more than an outline of the doctrines referred to under the several headings. Having regard to this design, we think the work is well and carefully executed. It is exceedingly complete."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"This book contains a large mass of information more or less useful. A considerable amount both of labour and learning has evidently been expended upon it, and to the general public it may be recommended as a reliable and useful guide. Law students desirous of cramming will also find it acceptable."—*Law Times.*

"The authors of the above work do not profess to address themselves solely to the members of the legal profession; their object has been to produce a book which shall also be useful to the general public by giving clear yet concise explanations of the legal terms and phrases in past and present use, and we think they have satisfactorily performed their task."—*Justice of the Peace.*

"It should contain everything of value to be found in the other larger works, and it should be useful, not merely to the legal profession but also to the general public. Now the work of Messrs. Mozley & Whiteley appears to fulfil those very conditions, and while it assists the lawyer will be no less useful to his client. On the whole, we repeat that the work is a praiseworthy performance, which deserves a place in the libraries both of the legal profession and of the general public."—*Irish Law Times.*

"The Concise Law Dictionary, by Mr. H. Mozley and Mr. G. Whiteley, is not only concise but compendious, and is well adapted for those who desire to refresh the memory or obtain a succinct explanation of legal terms without going through a mass of details."—*Saturday Review.*

"The book contains much useful information, and as the price is moderate, and the ordinary terms of English law appear to be well explained, we may conscientiously recommend the Concise Law Dictionary to the young lawyer and student."—*Athenæum.*

"This work will supply a want felt by many, as well among law students as the general public, of an explanatory index of legal terms and phrases, complete to the present time, and at the same time moderate in bulk. To such, too, it may be recommended for its many concise supplementary expositions of the law bearing upon the subject-matter of many of the titles indexed."—*Nonconformist.*

"In many cases its greater brevity is an advantage, enabling the book to be consulted with more rapidity and promptitude."—*Daily News.*

"The compilers being scholars and gentlemen, have taken pains and made their book a valuable one, of which we can prophesy new and even improved editions."—*Publishers' Circular.*

"An extremely handy book of reference as to the meaning of legal terms and phrases."—*Bookseller.*

Phillips's Law of Lunacy.

Post 8vo. 18*s.* cloth.

THE LAW CONCERNING LUNATICS, IDIOTS, AND PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND. By CHARLES PALMER PHILLIPS, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and one of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

"Mr. C. P. Phillips has in his very complete, elaborate and useful volume presented us with an excellent view of the present law as well as the practice relating to lunacy."—*Law Magazine and Review.*

"The work is one on which the author has evidently bestowed great pains, and which not only bears the mark of great application and research, but which shows a familiarity with the subject."—*Justice of the Peace.*

Sir T. Erskine May's Parliamentary Practice.

EIGHTH EDITION. In One very thick volume, 8vo. 2*l.* 2*s.* cloth.

A TREATISE on the LAW, PRIVILEGES, PROCEEDINGS and USAGE OF PARLIAMENT. By Sir THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, D.C.L., K.C.B., Clerk of the House of Commons and Bencher of the Middle Temple. Eighth Edition, Revised and Enlarged.

CONTENTS: Book I. Constitution, Powers and Privileges of Parliament. Book II. Practice and Proceedings in Parliament. Book III. The Manner of Passing Private Bills, with the Standing Orders in both Houses, and the most recent Precedents.

"A work, which has risen from the position of a text-book into that of an authority, would seem to a considerable extent to have passed out of the range of criticism. It is quite unnecessary to point out the excellent arrangement, accuracy and completeness which long ago rendered Sir T. E. May's treatise the standard work on the law of Parliament. Not only are points of Parliamentary law discussed or decided since the publication of the last edition duly noticed in their places, but the matter thus added is well digested, tersely presented and carefully interwoven with the text."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"Fifty pages of new matter have been added by Sir Thomas May in his seventh edition, thus comprising every alteration in the law and practice of Parliament, and all material precedents relating to public and private business since the publication of the sixth edition. We need make no comment upon the value of the work. It is an accepted authority and is undeniably the law of Parliament. It has been brought up to the latest date, and should be in the hands of every one engaged in Parliamentary life, whether as a lawyer or as a senator."—*Law Times.*

Roberts's Principles of Equity.—3rd Edition.

8vo. 18*s.* cloth.

THE PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY as administered in the Supreme Court of Judicature and other Courts of Equitable Jurisdiction. By THOMAS ARCHIBALD ROBERTS, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Third Edition.

"The work will be found to abound in useful summaries of the leading doctrines in equity, and the student and practitioner may safely rely on finding this work executed with great experience and knowledge of the subject, which are, indeed, the only sure foundation for a work of this kind calculated to be useful."—*Justice of the Peace.*

"This work, by a member of the bar, will meet a want which must have been felt by every student of equity since the passing of the Judicature Acts. Mr. Roberts's work is more extensive than Mr. Josiah Smith's, as well as more readable. The Table of Statutes is especially valuable."—*Law Examination Journal.*

"The work, we have no doubt, will prove useful to the profession, but more especially to the student class of our readers, and we cordially recommend it to them. It runs to less than 500 pages; it is printed upon good paper and in good type, and it has the very satisfactory guarantee that it is now in its third edition."—*Law Journal.*

"When a book reaches a third edition, we may presume it has gained a secure place in the estimation of the class to which it appeals. The author tells us in the preface to this edition, that he wrote the first edition for students, but that he has carefully revised the whole work and enlarged it with references to books and cases, so as to adapt it to the wants of students and also for the use of practitioners. If we might make a suggestion it is that the names of cases should be given, and not merely references to the reports in which they are to be found. In other respects the book is praiseworthy."—*Law Times.*

"Practitioners would find in it much that they imperfectly know, and students would find much rudimentary learning. By studious compression the author has contrived to introduce into by no means a large book a surprising amount of matter."—*Solrs.' Journal*, June 30, 1877.

Fisher's Law of Mortgage.—3rd Edition.

2 vols. royal 8vo. 60*s.* cloth, 72*s.* calf.

THE LAW OF MORTGAGE AND OTHER SECURITIES UPON PROPERTY. By WILLIAM RICHARD FISHER, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

"This work has built up for itself, in the experienced opinion of the profession, a very high reputation for carefulness, accuracy and lucidity. This reputation is fully maintained in the present edition. The law of securities upon property is confessedly intricate, and probably, as the author justly observes, embraces a greater variety of learning than any other single branch of the English law. At the same time an accurate knowledge of it is essential to every practising barrister, and of daily requirement among solicitors. To all such we can confidently recommend Mr. Fisher's work, which will, moreover, prove most useful reading for the student, both as a storehouse of information and as an intellectual exercise."—*Law Magazine.*

"Those who are familiar with the work know that it is never prolix, that it is accurate and complete: and we think that the present edition will not diminish its reputation in these respects. On subjects upon which we have examined it we have found the cases diligently collected and carefully stated, and the effect of the new legislation very concisely given. The various points upon which the Judicature Act has a bearing on Mr. Fisher's subject are very well annotated; and not only on this subject, but as the general result of an examination of this edition, we can say that it contains evidence of unremitting care and industry."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"His work has long been known as the standard work on the law of mortgages, and he has now published his third edition. The object and scope of his work is probably familiar to most of our readers. It is, as the author himself says, 'to explain the nature of the different kinds of securities, the rights and equities which they create, and the manner of and circumstances attending their discharge.' The earlier parts of the work have been recast and now appear in the language and arrangement used in the completed part of the 'Digest of the Law of Mortgage and Lien,' which Mr. Fisher designed and executed for the Digest Commission. This system of classification, by adoption of comprehensive and formally stated propositions, is the right mode of framing a work of this nature, and the present edition of Mr. Fisher's work is, without doubt, a vast improvement on the last edition. The form and style admit of little exception. The work is not much enlarged in bulk; but, besides the new statutes and decisions relating to the subject, the author has added a great number of references to contemporary reports not formerly cited. In conclusion we may compliment Messrs. Butterworth on the excellent type and correct printing of these volumes, and the handsome and convenient style in which they have been got up."—*Law Journal.*

"We have received the third edition of the Law of Mortgage, by William Richard Fisher, Barrister-at-Law, and we are very glad to find that vast improvements have been made in the plan of the work, which is due to the incorporation therein of what Mr. Fisher designed and executed for the abortive Digest Commission. In its present form, embracing as it does all the statute and case law to the present time, the work is one of great value."—*Law Times.*

Nasmith's Institutes.

Post 8vo. 12*s.* cloth.

THE INSTITUTES OF ENGLISH PUBLIC LAW, embracing an Outline of General Jurisprudence, the Development of the British Constitution, Public International Law, and the Public Municipal Law of England. By DAVID NASMITH, Esq., LL.B., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "The Chronometrical Chart of the History of England," &c.; Joint Translator of Ortolan's "History of Roman Law."

Two vols. or books, post 8vo. 21*s.* cloth.

THE INSTITUTES OF ENGLISH PRIVATE LAW, embracing an Outline of the Substantive Branch of the Law of Persons and Things. Adapted to the New Procedure. By DAVID NASMITH, LL.B., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "Institutes of English Public Law," &c. &c.

Denison and Scott's House of Lords Practice.

8vo. 16*s.* cloth.

APPEALS TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS: Procedure and Practice relative to English, Scotch and Irish Appeals; with the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876; the Standing Orders of the House; Directions to Agents; Forms, and Tables of Costs. Edited, with Notes, References, and a full Index, forming a complete Book of Practice under the new Appellate System, by CHARLES MARSH DENISON and CHARLES HENDERSON SCOTT, of the Middle Temple, Esqs., Barristers-at-Law.

"The most important portion of the work, viz., that concerning the Procedure and Practice on Appeal to the House of Lords, contains information of the most important kind to those gentlemen who have business of this nature; it is well and ably compiled, and the practitioner will find no difficulty in following the various steps indicated.

"The whole book is well and carefully prepared, and is unusually readable in its style."—*Justice of the Peace.*

"This is a small volume upon a subject of the greatest practical interest at the present time, for, notwithstanding the changes which have been made in the construction of the ultimate Court of Appeal, there are no two opinions as to the position which it holds in the confidence of the profession and the public. A learned introduction gives a brief but sufficient historical sketch of the jurisdiction of the House of Lords. This is followed by a practical treatise, which is a complete and well-written guide to the procedure by which an Appeal is begun, continued, and ended, including an important chapter on Costs. In an appendix are given the Act of 1876, the portions of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Act, 1877, and the Scotch Statutes, Forms, and Bills of Costs."—*Law Times.*

Adams on Trade Marks.

8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF TRADE MARKS; with the Trade Marks Registration Act of 1875, and the Lord Chancellor's Rules. By F. M. ADAMS, B.A., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

"A comprehensive treatise on the subject of the Law of Trade Marks. We can recommend Mr. Adams' work to the favourable attention of patentees, manufacturers and others interested in the use of trade marks."—*Chambers of Commerce Chronicle.*

"The subject of trade marks is beset with difficulties, in the elucidation of which this work will be valuable."—*City Press.*

"A second issue of this work has been rendered necessary by the Act of 1875, which came into force in July of the same year, and which almost revolutionized the law upon the subject. Everything has been brought down to the latest dates, and the new act, together with the Lord Chancellor's rules, will be found in the added Appendix."—*Standard.*

"Any one who is the owner of trade marks should certainly not be without this book. The subject is treated very ably throughout, and the list of illustrative cases which are given will enable the most illiterate to comprehend the state of the law. We are not aware of any better work on the subject of trade marks than the work before us."—*The Ironmonger.*

Trower's Prevalence of Equity.

8vo. 5*s.* cloth.

A MANUAL OF THE PREVALENCE OF EQUITY under Section 25 of the Judicature Act, 1873, amended by the Judicature Act, 1875. By CHARLES FRANCIS TROWER, Esq., M.A., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, late Fellow of Exeter College, and Vinerian Law Scholar, Oxford; Author of "The Law of Debtor and Creditor," "The Law of the Building of Churches and Divisions of Parishes," &c.

"We congratulate Mr. Trower on having produced a concise yet comprehensive treatise on the Prevalence of Equity under the 25th section of the Judicature Act, which cannot fail to prove of great service alike to the student and to practitioners of the common law branch of the profession, who, under the recent legislation, find themselves called upon, probably for the first time, to study and apply in practice the equitable principles which now 'prevail.'"—*Law Magazine, February*, 1877.

"As a sketch, suggesting to those who are in a measure already acquainted with the doctrines of equity, the effect which may be expected to result from recent legislation, the book is likely to prove of value. The amount of information contained in a compressed form within its pages is very considerable, and on the whole it appears to be accurate. The work has been carefully revised and is well and clearly printed."—*Law Times.*

"The propositions are fairly worked out and substantiated by references. The author hopes that his pages may be useful to the common law branch of the profession, which now finds itself called upon to apply the principles of equity to practice. Mr. Trower's manual may save them some hunting in text-books of equity."—*Law Journal.*

Fawcett's Law of Landlord and Tenant.

8vo. 14*s.* cloth.

A COMPENDIUM of the LAW of LANDLORD and TENANT. By WILLIAM MITCHELL FAWCETT, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

"It never wanders from the point, and being intended not for students of the law, but for lessors and lessees and their immediate advisers, wisely avoids historical disquisitions, and uses language as untechnical as the subject admits. It may safely be assumed to contain information on all the ordinary questions which either contracting party may require to be answered."—*Law Journal.*

"The author has succeeded in compressing the whole of his subject within the reasonable compass of 373 pages. It may roughly be said of Mr. Fawcett's work, that it is statutory throughout, in accordance with the predominant character of the law at the present day; and Mr. Fawcett takes advantage of this characteristic of modern law to impart to his compendium a degree of *authenticity* which greatly enhances its value as a convenient medium of reference, for he has stated the law in the very words of the authorities. We have discovered plain utility to be the aim and end of Mr. Fawcett's treatise."—*Law Magazine.*

"The amount of information compressed into the book is very large. The plan of the book is extremely good, and the arrangement adopted has enabled the author to put together in one place the whole law on any particular branch of the subject, and to avoid repetitions. Thus not only is it easy to find what the author has to say on any particular point, but when we have found a reference to it in one place, we may be satisfied that we have found all the book contains upon the point. In this respect, though probably from its smaller size it must contain less information than Woodfall, it will be found far more convenient for ordinary use than that treatise."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"He contents himself with a plain statement of the existing law, prudently omitting all matters of merely historical interest and topics collateral to the special subjects. Above all, it has been his purpose to state the law in the language of the authorities, presenting the principles enunciated in the very words of the judges. Another excellent feature is a concise summary of the effect of each enactment in the marginal notes. It will be seen from this that the book is thoroughly practical, and, as such, will doubtless find a favorable reception from the profession."—*Law Times.*

Bund's Law of Salmon Fisheries, corrected to 1876.

Post 8vo. 16*s.* cloth.

THE LAW RELATING TO THE SALMON FISHERIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES, as amended by the Salmon Fishery Act, 1873, incorporating the Bye-laws, Statutes and Cases to November, 1876. By J. W. WILLIS BUND, M.A., LL.B., of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Vice-Chairman Severn Fishery Board. The Supplement, embodying the Legislation, Bye-laws and Cases to November, 1876, may be had separately. Price 1*s.* sewed.

"I would wish in this place to express my approval of 'Bund's Law of Salmon Fisheries in England and Wales, with Statutes and Cases.' This work will afford great assistance to those engaged in administering the law, while it affords valuable information on the theory and practice of salmon legislation in general."—*From the Thirteenth Annual Report of Inspector Buckland on Salmon Fisheries*, 1874.

"Mr. Willis Bund, the draftsman of the new act, has published an important treatise on the whole of the Salmon Fishery Acts, which has already been accepted as a complete exposition of those statutes."—*From the Thirteenth Annual Report of Inspector Walpole on Salmon Fisheries*, 1874.

"Doubtless all the law will be found between his covers, and we have not been able to detect any erroneous statements. We can recommend the book as a disquisition,—it is conscientiously executed."—*Law Times.*

"Mr. Bund, whose name is so well known to all who take interest in our Salmon fisheries, has lost no time since the passing of the Act of 1873 in bringing out his work on Salmon fishery law. That the book, so far as England and Wales are concerned, is a very complete and exhaustive one, no one who knows Mr. Bund's clearness and power of application will doubt. Mr. Bund has done the work excellently well, and nothing further in this way can be desired."—*The Field.*

"This terse and useful summary gives not merely the Salmon Fishery Act of 1873, but the state of the law as left repealed and unaffected by that act, with statutes and cases arising from them. The whole subject is treated exhaustively, and in a manner most satisfactory."—*Standard.*

"There is happily a good and ample index at the end of the volume. By means of this we have tested the author on various difficult points, and we have always found his opinion sound, and his explanations clear and lucid. This volume must of necessity become a handbook to salmon-fishers in general, and especially to boards of conservators, who will thereby be much assisted in the formation of the new boards of conservators, under the act of 1873; also the operation of the Acts of 1861 and 1865, as amended by the Act of 1873."—*Land and Water.*

"The author of the work before us has done much to supply the shortcomings of legislation. He has brought to the subject not only a comprehensive knowledge of this branch of the law, but a practical acquaintance with its administration, and the result is a book of considerable merit."—*Public Opinion.*

Folkard on Slander and Libel.—4th Edition.

One thick volume, royal 8vo. 45*s.* cloth.

THE LAW OF SLANDER AND LIBEL (founded on Starkie's Treatise), including the Pleading and Evidence, Civil and Criminal, adapted to the present Procedure: also Malicious Prosecutions and Contempt of Court. By HENRY C. FOLKARD, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Fourth Edition.

"The fourth edition of this well-known work on Slander and Libel, to which circumstances have prevented our according an earlier notice in these pages, reflects great credit upon the learned author, by the evidence which it exhibits of laborious carefulness and discriminating judgment, together with their resultant lucidity, accuracy and comprehensiveness. There is a full table of cases, and the index appears to be copious and well executed."—*Law Magazine, August*, 1877.

"No one can say that Mr. Folkard has failed in the full discharge of his onerous duty, and we are sure that he will earn, as he will obtain, the gratitude of the profession."—*Law Journal.*

"We recommend Mr. Folkard's work to the attention of the profession and the public. It is, as now edited, very valuable."—*Law Times.*

"The result is a valuable addition to the lawyer's library, which for many years has been much needed."—*Justice of the Peace.*

"It has been most laboriously executed."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

Higgins's Digest of Patent Cases.

8vo. 21*s.* cloth, 25*s.* calf.

A DIGEST OF THE REPORTED CASES relating to the Law and Practice of LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS, decided from the passing of the Statute of Monopolies to the present time. By CLEMENT HIGGINS, M.A., F.C.S., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

"Mr. Higgins's work will be useful as a work of reference. Upwards of 700 cases are digested: and, besides a table of contents, there is a full index to the subject-matter; and that index, which greatly enhances the value of the book, must have cost the author much time, labour and thought."—*Law Journal.*

"'This is essentially,' says Mr. Higgins in his preface, 'a book of reference.' It remains to be added whether the compilation is reliable and exhaustive. It is only fair to say that we think it is; and we will add, that the arrangement of subject-matter (chronological under each heading, the date, and double or even treble references being appended to every decision), and the neat and carefully executed index (which is decidedly above the average) are such as no reader of 'essentially a book of reference' could quarrel with."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"On the whole Mr. Higgins's work has been well accomplished. It has ably fulfilled its object by supplying a reliable and authentic summary of the reported patent law cases decided in English courts of law and equity, while presenting a complete history of legal doctrine on the points of law and practice relating to its subject."—*Irish Law Times.*

"Mr. Higgins has, with wonderful and accurate research, produced a work which is much needed, since we have no collection of patent cases which does not terminate years ago. We consider, too, if an inventor furnishes himself with this Digest and a little treatise on the law of patents, he will be able to be as much his own patent lawyer as it is safe to be."—*Scientific and Literary Review.*

"Mr. Higgins's object has been to supply a reliable and exhaustive summary of the reported patent cases decided in English courts of law and equity, and this object he appears to have attained. The classification is excellent, being, as Mr. Higgins very truly remarks, that which naturally suggests itself from the practical working of patent law rights. The lucid style in which Mr. Higgins has written his Digest will not fail to recommend it to all who may consult his book; and the very copious index, together with the table of cases, will render the work especially valuable to professional men."—*Mining Journal.*

"The appearance of Mr. Higgins's Digest is exceedingly opportune. The plan of the work is definite and simple. We consider that Mr. Higgins, in the production of this work, has met a long felt demand. Not merely the legal profession and patent agents, but patentees, actual or intending inventors, manufacturers and their scientific advisers will find the Digest an invaluable book of reference."—*Chemical News.*

"The arrangement and condensation of the main principles and facts of the cases here digested render the work invaluable in the way of reference."—*Standard.*

"The work constitutes a step in the right direction, and is likely to prove of much service as a guide, a by no means immaterial point in its favour being that it includes a number of comparatively recent cases."—*Engineer.*

"From these decisions the state of the law upon any point connected with patents may be deduced. In fine, we must pronounce the book as invaluable to all whom it may concern."—*Quarterly Journal of Science.*

Coote's Admiralty Practice.—2nd Edition.

8vo. 16*s.* cloth.

THE PRACTICE of the HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY OF ENGLAND: also the Practice of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council in Admiralty Appeals, with Forms and Bills of Costs. By HENRY CHARLES COOTE, F.S.A., one of the Examiners of the High Court of Admiralty, Author of "The Practice of the Court of Probate," &c. Second Edition, almost entirely re-written, with a Supplement giving the *County Courts Jurisdiction and Practice in Admiralty*, the Act of 1868, Rules, Orders, &c.

*** *This work contains every Common Form in use by the Practitioner in Admiralty, as well as every description of Bill of Costs in that Court, a feature possessed by no other work on the Practice in Admiralty.*

Shelford's Companies.—2nd Edit. By Pitcairn & Latham.

8vo. 21*s.* cloth.

SHELFORD'S LAW OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES; containing a Digest of the Case Law on that Subject; the Companies Acts, 1862, 1867, and other Acts relating to Joint Stock Companies; the Orders made under those Acts to regulate Proceedings in the Court of Chancery and County Courts, and Notes of all Cases interpreting the above Acts and Orders. Second Edition, much enlarged, and bringing the Statutes and Cases down to the date of publication. By DAVID PITCAIRN, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law; and FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, B.A., Oxon, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "A Treatise on the Law of Window Lights."

"We may at once state that, in our opinion, the merits of the work are very great, and we confidently expect that it be at least for the present the standard manual of joint stock company law. That great learning and research have been expended by Mr. Pitcairn no one can doubt who reads only a few pages of the book; the result of each case which has any bearing upon the subject under discussion is very lucidly and accurately stated. We heartily congratulate him on the appearance of this work, for which we anticipate a great success. There is hardly any portion of the law at the present day so important as that which relates to joint stock companies, and that this work will be the standard authority on the subject we have not the shadow of a doubt.—"*Law Journal.*

"After a careful examination of this work we are bound to say that we know of no other which surpasses it in two all-important attributes of a law book: first, a clear conception on the part of the author of what he intends to do and how he intends to treat his subject; and, secondly, a consistent, laborious and intelligent adherence to his proposed order and method. All decisions are noted and epitomised in their proper places, the practice-decisions in the notes to Acts and Rules, and the remainder in the introductory account or digest. In the digest Mr. Pitcairn goes into everything with original research, and nothing seems to escape him. It is enough for us that Mr. Pitcairn's performance is able and exhaustive. Nothing is omitted, and everything is noted at the proper place. In conclusion, we have great pleasure in recommending this edition to the practitioner. Whoever possesses it, and keeps it noted up, will be armed on all parts and points of the law of joint stock companies."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"Although nominally a second edition of Mr. Shelford's treatise, it is in reality an original work, the form and arrangement adopted by Mr. Shelford have been changed and, we think, improved by Mr. Pitcairn. A full and accurate index also adds to the value of the work, the merits of which we can have no doubt, will be fully recognized by the profession."—*Law Magazine.*

"This book has always been the *vade mecum* on company law, and will, apparently, long continue to occupy that position. It is perhaps even more useful to the legal practitioner than to the man of business, but still it is the best source of information to which the latter can go."—*Financier and Money Market Review.*

Mr. Justice Lush's Common Law Practice. 3rd Edition by Dixon.

Two vols. 8vo. 46*s.* cloth.

LUSH'S PRACTICE OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS OF COMMON LAW AT WESTMINSTER, in Actions and Proceedings over which they have a Common Jurisdiction: with Introductory Treatises respecting Parties to Actions; Attornies and Town Agents, their Qualifications, Rights, Duties, Privileges and Disabilities; the Mode of Suing, whether in Person or by Attorney in Formâ Pauperis, &c. &c. &c.; and an Appendix, containing the Authorized Tables of Costs and Fees, Forms of Proceedings and Writs of Execution. Third Edition. By JOSEPH DIXON, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Drewry's Forms of Claims & Defences in Chancery.

Post 8vo. 9*s.* cloth.

FORMS OF CLAIMS AND DEFENCES IN THE COURTS OF THE CHANCERY DIVISION of the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. With Notes containing an Outline of the Law relating to each of the subjects treated, and an Appendix of Forms of Endorsement on the Writ of Summons. By C. STEWART DREWRY, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Author of a Treatise on Injunctions and of Reports of Cases in Equity, temp. Kindersley, V.-C., and other works.

"Mr. Drewry has attempted to supply the defect of the Schedule to the Judicature Act of 1875, and he has proceeded in his work in the safest and most satisfactory manner. The forms thus introduced are concise and cannot fail to be very useful and welcome."—*Law Magazine.*

"Mr. Drewry's plan of taking the facts for the forms from reported cases and adapting them to the new rules of pleading, seems the best that can be adopted. The forms we have looked at seem to be fairly correct."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"The draftsman of the present day cannot but need the aid of a work thus compiled, however experienced in the niceties of the past system, and trusting to its guidance benefit in time and labour saved; while to the younger members of the profession especially we cordially recommend the work."—*Irish Law Times.*

"The work is one likely to prove useful to the practitioner."—*Justice of the Peace.*

"On the whole, we can thoroughly recommend it to our readers."—*Law Examination Journal.*

De Colyar's Law of Guarantees.

8vo. 14*s.* cloth.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF GUARANTEES AND OF PRINCIPAL AND SURETY. By HENRY A. DE COLYAR, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

"Mr. Colyar's work contains internal evidence that he is quite at home with his subject. His book has the great merit of thoroughness. Hence its present value, and hence we venture to predict will be its enduring reputation."—*Law Times.*

"The whole work displays great care in its production; it is clear in its statements of the law, and the result of the many authorities collected is stated with an intelligent appreciation of the subject in hand."—*Justice of the Peace.*

Hamel's Customs Laws, 1876.

Post 8vo. 6*s.*; demy 8vo. 8*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

THE LAWS OF THE CUSTOMS, consolidated by direction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. With Practical Notes and References throughout; an Appendix, containing various Statutory Provisions incidental to the Customs; the Customs Tariff Act; and a copious Index. By FELIX JOHN HAMEL, Esq., Solicitor for Her Majesty's Customs.

"Mr. Hamel, Solicitor for Her Majesty's Customs, has produced a very useful 'pocket volume' edition of The Customs Laws and Tariff Act, 1876, for which his official position affords him unique facilities, and which ought to be in the hands of all who have an interest in our maritime commerce."—*Law Magazine*, February, 1877.

"By issuing this handy edition of the Customs Laws Consolidation Act of last session, Mr. Hamel has conferred a benefit on a very large class of the public, and has completed the work which that act was intended to accomplish. A copious Index is added, referring to the sections of the Consolidation Act. We must add a word of praise of the convenient form of the work, and of the excellent type adopted."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"The work is in all respects most skilfully executed, and amply deserves public favour."—*Irish Law Times.*

Hunt's Boundaries, Fences & Foreshores.—2nd Edit.

Post 8vo. 12*s.* cloth.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW relating to BOUNDARIES and FENCES, and to the Rights of Property on the Sea Shore and in the Beds of Public Rivers and other Waters. Second Edition. By ARTHUR JOSEPH HUNT, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

"It speaks well for this book that it has so soon passed into a second edition. That its utility has been appreciated is shown by its success. Mr. Hunt has availed himself of the opportunity of a second edition to note up all the cases to this time, and to extend considerably some of the chapters, especially that which treats of rights of property on the sea shore and the subjects of sea walls and commissions of sewers." — *Law Times.*

"There are few more fertile sources of litigation than those dealt with in Mr. Hunt's valuable book. It is sufficient here to say that the volume ought to have a larger circulation than ordinarily belongs to law books, that it ought to be found in every country gentleman's library, that the cases are brought down to the latest date, and that it is carefully prepared, clearly written, and well edited."—*Law Magazine.*

"Mr. Hunt chose a good subject for a separate treatise on Boundaries and Fences and Rights to the Seashore, and we are not surprised to find that a second edition of his book has been called for. The present edition contains much new matter. The chapter especially which treats on rights of property on the seashore, has been greatly extended. Additions have been also made to the chapters relating to the fencing of the property of mine owners and railway companies. All the cases which have been decided since the work first appeared have been introduced in their proper places. Thus it will be seen this new edition has a considerably enhanced value."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

Bainbridge's Law of Mines and Minerals.—4th Edit.

1 vol. roy. 8vo. 45*s.* cloth.

A TREATISE on the LAW OF MINES AND MINERALS. By WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, Esq., F.G.S., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Fourth Edition. By ARCHIBALD BROWN, M.A., Edin. and Oxon, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. This work has been wholly re-cast, and in the greater part re-written. It contains, also, several chapters of entirely new matter, which have obtained at the present day great mining importance.

"Much of the old work has been re-written, and there is much in this edition that is entirely new. The whole of the law relating to mines and minerals is treated in an exhaustive manner. As coming more particularly within our own peculiar province, we may notice Chapter XII., which deals with criminal offences relating to mines; Chapter XIII., as to the statutory regulation and inspection of mines; and Chapter XV., which contains the law relating to the rating of mines and quarries, comprising the liability of coal and other mines and quarries to the poor and other rates—The tenancy—Improvements to be included—Allowances and deductions to be made—Rateable value, and all other matters necessary to make this portion of the work most valuable to those concerned in the rating of such property.

"The appendix contains a valuable collection of conveyancing forms—Local Customs—A Glossary of English Mining Terms, and a full and well arranged Index facilitates the referencet o the contents of the volume.

"The cases cited are brought down to a very recent date. The work undertaken by Mr. Brown was an arduous one, and he has satisfactorily performed it."—*Justice of Peace on 4th edit.*

"This work must be already familiar to all readers whose practice brings them in any manner in connection with mines or mining, and they well know its value. We can only say of this new edition that it is in all respects worthy of its predecessors."—*Law Times on 3rd edit.*

"It would be entirely superfluous to attempt a general review of a work which has for so long a period occupied the position of the standard work on this important subject. Those only who, by the nature of their practice, have learned to lean upon Mr. Bainbridge as on a solid staff, can appreciate the deep research, the admirable method, and the graceful style of this model treatise."—*Law Journal on 3rd edit.*

Rouse's Conveyancer.—3rd Edit. with Supplement.

Two vols. 8vo., 30*s.* cloth, 38*s.* calf.

THE PRACTICAL CONVEYANCER, giving, in a mode combining facility of reference with general utility, upwards of Four Hundred Precedents of Conveyances, Mortgages and Leases, Settlements, and Miscellaneous Forms, with (not in previous editions) the Law and numerous Outline Forms and Clauses of WILLS and Abstracts of Statutes affecting Real Property, Conveyancing Memoranda, &c. By ROLLA ROUSE, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "The Practical Man," &c. Third Edition, greatly enlarged. With a Supplement, giving Abstracts of the Statutory Provisions affecting the Practice in Conveyancing; and the requisite Alterations in Forms, with some New Forms; and including a full Abstract in numbered Clauses of the Stamp Act, 1870.

THE SUPPLEMENT *separately, price* 1*s.* 6*d. sewed.*

"The best test of the value of a book written professedly for practical men is the practical one of the number of editions through which it passes. The fact that this well-known work has now reached its third shows that it is considered by those for whose convenience it was written to fulfil its purpose well."—*Law Magazine.*

"In this edition, which is greatly enlarged, Mr. Rouse has for the first time introduced Precedents of Wills, extending to no less than 116 pages. We can accord unmingled praise to the conveyancing memoranda showing the practical effect of the various statutory provisions in the different parts of a deed."—*Law Times.*

"So far as a careful perusal of Mr. Rouse's book enables us to judge of its merits, we think that as a collection of precedents of general utility in cases of common occurrence it will be found satisfactorily to stand the application of the test. The draftsman will find in the Practical Conveyancer precedents appropriate to all instruments of common occurrence, and the collection appears to be especially well supplied with those which relate to copyhold estates. In order to avoid useless repetition and also to make the precedents as simple as possible, Mr. Rouse has sketched out a number of outline drafts so as to present to the reader a sort of bird's-eye view of each instrument and show him its form at a glance. Each paragraph in these outline forms refers, by distinguishing letters and numbers, to the clauses in full required to be inserted in the respective parts of the instrument, and which are given in a subsequent part of the work, and thus every precedent in outline is made of itself an index to the clauses which are necessary to complete the draft. In order still further to simplify the arrangement of the work, the author has adopted a plan (which seems to us fully to answer its purpose) of giving the variations which may occur in any instrument according to the natural order of its different parts."—*Law Journal.*

"That the work has found favour is proved by the fact of our now having to review a third edition. This method of skeleton precedents appears to us to be attended with important advantages. To clerks and other young hands a course of conveyancing under Mr. Rouse's auspices is, we think, calculated to prove very instructive. To the solicitor, especially the country practitioner, who has often to set his clerks to work upon drafts of no particular difficulty to the experienced practitioner, but upon which they, the said clerks, are not to be quite trusted alone, we think to such gentlemen Mr. Rouse's collection of Precedents is calculated to prove extremely serviceable. We repeat, in conclusion, that solicitors, especially those practising in the country, will find this a useful work."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

Clark's Digest of House of Lords Cases.

Royal 8vo. 31*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

A DIGESTED INDEX to all the REPORTS in the HOUSE OF LORDS, from the commencement of the Series by Dow, in 1814, to the end of the Eleven Volumes of House of Lords Cases, with references to more recent Decisions. By CHARLES CLARK, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel, Reporter by appointment to the House of Lords.

Dixon's Law of Partnership.

One vol. 8vo. 22*s.* cloth.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.

By Joseph Dixon, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Editor of "Lush's Common Law Practice."

"We imagine that very few questions are likely to come before the practitioner which Mr. Dixon's book will not be found to solve. Having already passed our opinion on the way in which the work is carried out, we have only to add that the value of the book is very materially increased by an excellent marginal summary, and a very copious index.' —*Law Magazine and Review.*

"Mr. Dixon enters into all the conditions of partnerships at common law, and defines the rights of partners among themselves; the rights of the partnership against third persons; the rights of third persons against the partnership; and the rights and liabilities of individuals, not actually partners, but liable to be treated by third persons as partners."—*Times.*

"We heartily recommend to practitioners and students Mr. Dixon's treatise as the best exposition of the law we have read, for the arrangement is not only artistic, but conciseness has been studied without sacrifice of clearness. He sets forth the principles upon which the law is based as well as the cases by which its application is shown.—*Law Times.*

"He has evidently bestowed upon this book the same conscientious labour and painstaking industry for which we had to compliment him some months since when reviewing his edition of Lush's 'Practice of the Superior Courts of Law,' and, as a result, he has produced a clearly written and well arranged manual upon one of the most important branches of our mercantile law."—*Law Journal.*

Ortolan's Roman Law, translated by Prichard & Nasmith.

8vo. 28*s.* cloth.

THE HISTORY OF ROMAN LAW, from the Text of Ortolan's

Histoire de la Législation Romaine et Généralisation du Droit (Edition of 1870). Translated, with the Author's permission, and Supplemented by a Chronometrical Chart of Roman History. By Iltudus T. Prichard, Esq., F.S.S., and David Nasmith, LL.B., Barristers-at-Law.

"We know of no work, which, in our opinion, exhibits so perfect a model of what a text-book ought to be. Of the translation before us, it is enough to say, that it is a faithful representation of the original."—*Law Magazine.*

"This translation, from its great merit, deserves a warm reception from all who desire to be acquainted with the history and elements of Roman law, or have its interests as a necessary part of sound legal education at heart. With regard to that great work it is enough to say, that English writers have been continually in the habit of doing piecemeal what Messrs. Prichard and Nasmith have done wholesale. Hitherto we have had but gold-dust from the mine; now we are fortunate in obtaining a nugget. Mr. Nasmith is already known as the designer of a chart of the history of England, which has been generally approved, and bids fairly for extensive adoption."—*Law Journal.*

"We are extremely glad to welcome the appearance of a translation of any of the works of M. Ortolan, and the history and generalization of Roman law, which are now presented to us in English, are perhaps the most useful books that could be offered at the present time to students of the Roman law. The utility of Roman law, as an instrument of legal education, is now generally admitted. The English of the book is unusually free from foreign idioms which so often disfigure translations. The book itself we strongly recommend to all who are interested in Roman law, jurisprudence or history, and who are not sufficiently familiar with French, to be able to read the original with ease." *Solicitors' Journal.*

Mr. Bedford's Examination Manuals.

Bedford's Final Guide to Probate and Divorce.

8vo. 4*s.* cloth.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION GUIDE TO THE LAW OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE: containing a Digest of Final Examination Questions, with the Answers. By E. H. BEDFORD, Solicitor, Temple, Author of the "Final Examination Guide to the Practice of the Supreme Court of Judicature," &c. &c.

"The examiners have added, as extra subjects in the 'Final,' the Probate and Divorce Law. Mr. E. H. Bedford, Solicitor, who seems to be always anxious to keep abreast of the tide, has prepared a Guide or Manual to assist his pupils and candidates generally in the examination in acquiring due knowledge of these subjects. His Guide takes the favourite form of Questions and Answers, and seems to have been carefully and accurately compiled."—*Law Journal.*

"Mr. Bedford, who has compiled Guides on pretty nearly every subject of importance to articled clerks, now supplies a Final Examination Guide to the Law of Probate and Divorce—this having been made an extra subject by the examiners. A student who masters this little work ought to be able to satisfy the examiners, for the questions appear to be exhaustive, whilst the answers have been compiled with skill, and convey a very great deal of information. An index to such a work, in our opinion, is unnecessary, but it is supplied for what it may be worth."—*Law Times.*

"As our readers are aware, the subjects of Probate and Divorce are now introduced into the Final Examination as honour subjects. Candidates for honours who desire to distinguish themselves in these subjects cannot do better than procure the book named at the head of this review."—*Law Examination Journal.*

Bedford's Final Guide to Judicature Acts, 1873–5.

One vol. 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION GUIDE TO THE PRACTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE: containing a Digest of the Final Examination Questions, with many new ones, with Answers under the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts. By EDWARD HENSLOWE BEDFORD, Solicitor, Editor of the "Preliminary," "Intermediate," and "Final," &c. &c.

"Every conceivable question appears to have been asked, and a full answer is given in each case. Mr. Bedford really knows better than we do what students require, and we have no doubt that his compilation will be extensively used. It contains a sufficient index."—*Law Times.*

"The various sections, orders and rules of the acts have been here arranged under their proper and consecutive headings in the form of question and answer, and the result is a useful and readable book, which we would recommend students to keep in view."—*Irish Law Times.*

"Mr. Bedford's Final Examination Guide supplies a want which will be much felt by students as to what they are to read with reference to the new practice. The Guide and Time Table will be found useful helps to students in perusing the Judicature Acts."—*Law Examination Journal.*

"We have in these pages a well arranged and clear digest of the final examination questions, and many new questions with answers, under the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts."—*Standard.*

By the same Author, on a Sheet, 1*s.*

A TABLE OF THE LEADING STATUTES for the INTERMEDIATE and FINAL EXAMINATIONS in Law, Equity and Conveyancing.

Seaborne's Law of Vendors & Purchasers.—2nd Ed.

Just published, in 1 vol. post 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

A CONCISE MANUAL OF THE LAW OF VENDORS AND PURCHASERS OF REAL PROPERTY. Second Edition. By HENRY SEABORNE.

*** *This work is designed to furnish Practitioners with an easy means of reference to the Statutory Enactments and Judicial Decisions regulating the transfer of Real Property, and also to bring these authorities in a compendious shape under the attention of Students.*

"The value of Mr. Seaborne's work consists in its being the most concise summary yet published of one of the most important branches of the law. The student will find this book a useful introduction to a dry and difficult subject."—*Law Examination Journal.*

"The book before us contains a good deal, especially of practical information, as to the course of conveyancing matters in solicitors' offices which may be useful to students."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"We will do Mr. Seaborne the justice to say that we believe his work will be of some use to articled clerks and others in solicitors' offices, who have not the opportunity or inclination to refer to the standard works from which his is compiled."—*Law Journal.*

Barry's Forms in Conveyancing.

8vo. 21*s.* cloth.

FORMS AND PRECEDENTS IN CONVEYANCING; with Introduction and Practical Notes. By W. WHITTAKER BARRY, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Author of "A Treatise on the Practice of Conveyancing."

Barry's Practice of Conveyancing.

8vo. 18*s.* cloth.

A TREATISE ON THE PRACTICE OF CONVEYANCING. By W. WHITTAKER BARRY, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, late Holder of the Studentship of the Inns of Court, and Author of "A Treatise on the Statutory Jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery."

"We feel bound to strongly recommend it to the practitioner as well as the student. The author has proved himself to be a master of the subject, for he not only gives a most valuable supply of practical suggestions, but criticises them with much ability, and we have no doubt that his criticism will meet with general approval."—*Law Magazine.*

"It contains, in a concise and readable form, the law relating to almost every point likely to arise in the ordinary every day practice of the conveyancer, with references to the various authorities and statutes to the latest date, and may be described as a manual of practical conveyancing."—*Law Journal.*

"This treatise supplies a want which has long been felt. There has been no treatise on the Practice of Conveyancing issued for a long time past that is adequate for the present requirements. Mr. Barry's work is essentially what it professes to be, a treatise on the Practice of Conveyancing. The treatise, although capable of compression, is the production of a person of great merit and still greater promise."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"A work, the substance of which is so well known to our readers, needs no recommendation from us, for its merits are patent to all, from personal acquaintance with them. The information that the treatise so much admired may now be had in the more convenient form of a book, will suffice of itself to secure a large and eager demand for it."—*Law Times.*

Goldsmith's Equity.—Sixth Edition.

Post 8vo. 18*s.* cloth.

THE DOCTRINE AND PRACTICE OF EQUITY: or a concise Outline of Proceedings in the High Court of Chancery, designed principally for the Use of Students. Sixth Edition, according to the recent Statutes and Orders. By GEO. GOLDSMITH, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

"A well-known law student's book, the best, because the most thoroughly complete, yet simplified instructor, in the principles and practice of equity that has ever been provided for him; and that its value has been recognized by those who have made use of it is proved by this—that their commendations have carried it to a sixth edition. The principles of equity are as they were, but the practice has so changed since the publication of the first edition, that every part of this division of the work has required to be rewritten almost as often as a new edition was demanded. Of course, the size of the book has grown also, and from being, as we remember it, a very little book, to be carried in the pocket, it has become a portly volume, and this fairly represents its increased merits. Now that every student aspiring to the bar is to be examined before admission, good books for instruction in the law will be more than ever in request."—*Law Times.*

"It is difficult to know which to praise most, the excellence and dignity of the style, or the exhaustiveness of the information furnished to the reader. Mr. Goldsmith's plan corresponds to some extent with that adopted by Mr. Haynes in his excellent 'Outlines of Equity,' but his work is more complete than that of Mr. Haynes."—*Law Examination Journal.*

"The whole work is elaborated by Mr. Goldsmith with evident care and a determination to deal with all that can come within the scope of the title. It is characterized by comprehensiveness and at the same time conciseness, by clearness of diction and attractiveness of style and avoidance of technicalities which might prove embarrassing to the student, and a close adherence to the purpose as expressed in the preface. Mr. Goldsmith's volume is marked by as much originality as well can be found in a work of its kind."—*Law Journal.*

"Altogether the author's method and his execution are alike commendable—and we are of opinion that the lawyer, who, as a student, avails himself of the primary intention of Mr. Goldsmith's work by finding in it his first equity reading book or *primer*, will afterwards verify the anticipation of the author by making of it *dilectu juvenili* or *vade mecum* in his later practice."—*Law Magazine, 2nd notice.*

Geach's Outline of Law.

8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

A PLAIN OUTLINE OF LAW. By HENRY HARPER GEACH, Solicitor of the Supreme Court.

Bulley and Bund's Bankruptcy Manual.

12mo. 16*s.* cloth.

A MANUAL of the LAW and PRACTICE of BANKRUPTCY as Amended and Consolidated by the Statutes of 1869: with an APPENDIX containing the Statutes, Orders and Forms. By JOHN F. BULLEY, B.A., of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and J. W. WILLIS BUND, M.A., LL.B., of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. With Supplement, including the Orders to 30th April, 1870.

THE SUPPLEMENT *may be had separately,* 1*s. sewed.*

Lewis's Introduction to Conveyancing.

8vo. 18*s.* cloth.

PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING explained and illustrated by Concise Precedents; with an Appendix on the effect of the Transfer of Land Act in modifying and shortening Conveyances. By HUBERT LEWIS, B.A., late Scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Plumptre on Contracts.

Post 8vo., 8*s.* cloth.

A SUMMARY of the PRINCIPLES of the LAW of SIMPLE CONTRACTS. By CLAUDE C. M. PLUMPTRE, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. (Middle Temple Common Law Scholar, Hilary Term, 1877.)

"In our last volume we had occasion to mention with approbation two works by Mr. Arthur Underhill, 'A Summary of the Law of Torts,' and 'A Concise Manual of the Law relating to Trusts and Trustees;' the first of these had reached a second edition, and in its preparation the author of the present work was associated with Mr. Underhill. In the preparation of this book Mr. Plumptre has adopted the lines laid down by Mr. Underhill; by means of short rules and sub-rules he presents a summary of the leading principles relating to the law of simple contracts, with the decisions of the Courts by which they are illustrated. Part I. deals with the parties to a simple contract, and treats of those persons exempted from the performance of their contracts by reason of incapacity, such as infants, married women, lunatics, drunkards, convicts and bankrupts. Chapter 4 is devoted to contracts by corporations and by agents, and the following chapter to partners and partnerships generally.

"In Part II. we have the constituent parts of a simple contract, the consent of the parties, the consideration, the promise, contracts illegal at common law and by statute, and fraudulent contracts.

"Part III. gives rules for making a simple contract, and treats of contracts within the 4th and 17th sections of the Statute of Frauds; Statutes of Limitation; the discharge of the obligation imposed by the contract by performance; by mutual agreement; by accord and satisfaction; and by operation of law; oral evidence and written contracts; damages; and contracts made abroad.

"The book contains upwards of one hundred rules, all ably illustrated by cases, and a very full and well-compiled index facilitates reference. It is more particularly addressed to students, but practitioners of both branches of the legal profession will find it a useful and trustworthy guide."—*Justice of the Peace.*

"This book is compiled upon the same principle as the works of Mr. Underhill on Torts and Trusts. Our readers will remember that Mr. Claude Plumptre assisted in the compilation of the second edition of Mr. Underhill's work on Torts. The object of the present work will appear from the opening paragraph of the Preface.—'It may cause some little surprise when it is seen that, notwithstanding the many able works on the Law of Contracts that have been published, I have ventured to add another volume to that already formidable array of legal literature. The reason why I have done so is, because this branch of the law, however diversely treated, still remains unreduced, whether by means of articles and notes, or rules and sub-rules, or otherwise, into the form of a concise summary or digest; and in the present work I have hoped, to a certain extent, to supply the want thus existing.'

"The promise thus held out is amply realized in the body of the work, which will be found of the greatest assistance not only to the student who desires to become acquainted with the law of contracts, but to the practitioner who wishes to note up the most recent decisions."—*Law Examination Journal.*

Ball's Popular Conveyancer.

Just published, 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

THE POPULAR CONVEYANCER, being a comprehensive Theoretical and Practical Exposition of Conveyancing, with Concise Precedents. By JAMES BALL.

"The work shows that Mr. Ball has a very clear conception of conveyancing; his notes are well written and compendious, and the precedents have been selected with great care. Such a book must commend itself to students and practitioners."—*Law Times.*

"Mr. Ball's main object is to place in the hands of clerks and students a guide to the simpler conveyancing matters transacted in a solicitor's office. We think the book will be useful for this purpose, and the diligence with which the author has annotated his precedents will certainly save the solicitor, or his conveyancing clerk, the trouble of imparting a good deal of elementary information to the articled clerks."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

Chute's Equity in Relation to Common Law.

Post 8vo. 9*s.* cloth.

EQUITY UNDER THE JUDICATURE ACT, OR THE RELATION OF EQUITY TO COMMON LAW: with an Appendix containing the High Court of Judicature Act, 1873, and the Schedule of Rules. By CHALONER WILLIAM CHUTE, Barrister-at-Law; Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; Lecturer to the Incorporated Law Society of Great Britain.

"His manner is eminently philosophical, and proves the capacity of the author for the position of a lecturer, while it is just the kind of teaching by which students are attracted to the light. Students may here congratulate themselves on the possibility of finding, within the limits of two hundred pages, many of the chief doctrines of Equity, set forth briefly, lucidly and completely."—*Law Journal.*

"We may add that his style presents a very agreeable contrast to the general style of law books. In conclusion, we would heartily recommend this most instructive and interesting work to the perusal of the student."—*Law Examination Journal.*

"The present volume can scarcely fail to become a standard work on the subject of which it treats. Mr. Chute has one special virtue for which his readers will be thankful—the method and arrangement—which are specially valuable in a book of this kind."—*Morning Post.*

"The book is deserving of praise, both for clearness of exposition and for the interesting way in which modern cases are used to illustrate the doctrines expounded. As it stands it appears to us to be a useful guide to the leading principles of Equity Jurisprudence. The book is written in easy and familiar language, and is likely to prove more attractive to the student than many formal treatises."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"He thinks clearly, writes very well. As a small and meritorious contribution to the history of jurisprudence it deserves to be welcomed."—*Law Times.*

"The work is conscientiously done and will be useful to the student at the present juncture."—*Echo.*

"Mr. Chute's book is founded upon lectures delivered by him to the students at the Law Institution. The object of it is to point out concisely the principles on which the doctrines of Equity depend, and to show the relation of Equity to the Common Law, and the work is a useful one for the class of persons to whom the lectures are delivered."—*Athenæum.*

Tudor's Leading Cases on Real Property, &c.—3rd Ed.

In one thick volume, royal 8vo. 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

A SELECTION OF LEADING CASES ON THE LAW RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY, Conveyancing, and the Construction of Wills and Deeds; with Notes. Third Edition. By OWEN DAVIES TUDOR, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "A Selection of Leading Cases in Equity."

"The second edition is now before us, and we are able to say that the same extensive knowledge and the same laborious industry as have been exhibited by Mr. Tudor on former occasions characterize this later production of his legal authorship; and it is enough at this moment to reiterate an opinion that Mr. Tudor has well maintained the high legal reputation which his standard works have achieved in all countries where the English language is spoken, and the decisions of our Courts are quoted."—*Law Magazine and Review* on 2nd edit.

"To Mr. Tudor's treatment of all these subjects, so complicated and so varied, we accord our entire commendation. There are no omissions of any important cases relative to the various branches of the law comprised in the work, nor are there any omissions or defects in his statement of the law itself applicable to the cases discussed by him. We cordially recommend the work to the practitioner and the student alike, but especially to the former."—*Solicitors' Journal* on 2nd edit.

"This and the other volumes of Mr. Tudor are almost a law library in themselves, and we are satisfied that the student would learn more law from the careful reading of them than he would acquire from double the time given to the elaborate treatises which learned professors recommend the student to peruse, with entire forgetfulness that time and brains are limited, and that to do what they advise would be the work of a life. No law library should be without this most useful book."—*Law Times* on 2nd edit.

Underhill's Law of Trusts and Trustees.

Just published, in 1 vol. post 8vo. 8*s.* cloth.

A CONCISE MANUAL of the LAW relating to PRIVATE TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES. By ARTHUR UNDERHILL, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

"The Courts of Equity have always exercised a very extensive authority in all matters of trust, and the object of this work is to present to the reader the principles in relation to the law of private trusts. The author has divided his subjects into 76 Articles, and he so treats his subjects that it will not be found a difficult matter for a person of ordinary intelligence to retain the matter therein contained, which must be constantly necessary, not only to the professional man, but also for all those who may have taken upon themselves the responsibilities of a trustee."—*Justice of the Peace.*

"We recently published a short review or notice of Mr. A. F. Leach's 'Digest of the Law of Probate Duty,' and remarked that it was framed after the model of Sir Fitzjames Stephen's 'Digest of the Criminal Law and Law of Evidence from the Indian Acts,' and which has been followed by Mr. Pollock in his 'Digest of the Law of Partnership.' Mr. Underhill has, in the above-named volume, performed a similar task in relation to the 'Law of Trusts.' In seventy-six articles he has summarized the principles of the 'Law of Trusts' as distinctly and accurately as the subject will admit, and has supplemented the articles with illustrations. He has chosen a branch of the law which appears one of the most difficult to deal with in this way. He has, however, succeeded fairly well, and it seems probable, as he suggests in his preface, that 'a person of ordinary industry and capacity may easily learn the seventy-six articles of this work, and may, without great effort, remember the main facts of such of the illustrative cases as are what may be called 'leading;' and when he has done so he will possess such a knowledge of the principles upon which the court acts with regard to private trusts as will enable him to answer without hesitation all such questions as occur in the every-day experience of a general practitioner."—*Law Journal.*

"The work is intended for those who cannot study larger tomes, and Mr. Underhill is sanguine that the student will be able to learn and remember all that he has written. We believe this to be quite possible, and commend the work to the attention of students."—*Law Times.*

Underhill's Law of Torts or Wrongs.—2nd edit.

Just published, in 1 vol. post 8vo. 8*s.* cloth.

A SUMMARY OF THE LAW OF TORTS OR WRONGS INDEPENDENT OF CONTRACT, for the use of Students and Practitioners. By ARTHUR UNDERHILL, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, 2nd edit.

"Mr. Underhill states that his chief aim has been to write for the student, but many who have passed their pupilage and are now enjoying the advantages of considerable practice, may consult these pages with advantage. Mr. Underhill places before his readers broad principles or rules of law, which he illustrates by cases falling under them, so that they are placed before the mind in a manner most impressive. Exceptions are not omitted, and the rules are, when necessary, elucidated by sub-rules. The plan is a good one, and has been honestly carried out, and a good index facilitates reference."—*Justice of the Peace.*

"He has set forth the elements of the law with clearness and accuracy. The little work of Mr. Underhill is inexpensive, and may be generally relied on."—*Law Times.*

"This work appears fairly to deserve the success which it has attained. The plan of it is to arrange the law under a series of "rules" in large type, and to print beneath each "rule" such cases and comments as are necessary in explanation. In the present edition, the first chapter—which treats of wrongs purely ex delicto—has been completely re-written, and new chapters upon injunctions, negligence and fraud have been added, and the whole has been carefully corrected and revised. We can confidently recommend the book to students."—*Law Journal.*

"Mr. Underhill has brought out a second edition of his work on the Law of Torts, in which he has been assisted by Mr. C. C. M. Plumptre. The new volume, while containing much fresh matter, remains a handy guide to the important but complicated branch of law to which it relates, and will be found conveniently arranged for reference by the practitioner no less than the student. Chapters III. and XII., on the Liability of Masters and on Infringement of Patents and Copyright, deal briefly but clearly with subjects of constant recurrence in courts."—*Law Magazine.*

Phillimore's Commentaries on International Law. 3rd Edition. Vol. I.

8vo. 24*s.* cloth.

COMMENTARIES ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.

By the Right Hon. Sir ROBERT PHILLIMORE, Knt., Member of H.M.'s Most Hon. Privy Council, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of England.

*** *Vol. II., price* 28*s., Vol. III., price* 36*s., and Vol. IV., price* 34*s. cloth, of the Second Edition may be had separately to complete set.*

Extract from Pamphlet on "American Neutrality," by GEORGE BEMIS (*Boston, U.S.*). —"Sir Robert Phillimore, the present Queen's Advocate, and author of the most comprehensive and systematic 'Commentary on International Law' that England has produced."

"The authority of this work is admittedly great, and the learning and ability displayed in its preparation have been recognized by writers on public law both on the Continent of Europe and in the United States. With this necessarily imperfect sketch we must conclude our notice of the first volume of a work which forms an important contribution to the literature of public law. The book is of great utility, and one which should find a place in the library of every civilian."—*Law Magazine.*

"We cordially welcome a new edition of Vol. I. It is a work that ought to be studied by every educated man, and which is of constant use to the public writer and statesman. It will not be out of place to further remark, that the arrangement is excellent, the table of contents, the list of authorities are complete, and, therefore, these Commentaries are singularly handy for reference. Altogether this work is a witness to the zeal, industry and ability of Sir R. Phillimore. It will not only be read at home, but also in the United States, and it cannot fail to smooth the way for the thorough international understanding between England and America that the true men of both countries so ardently desire."—*Law Journal.*

"It is the most complete repository of matters bearing upon international law that we have in the language. We need not repeat the commendations of the text itself as a treatise or series of treatises which this journal expressed upon the appearance of the two first volumes. The reputation of the Author is too well established and too widely known. We content ourselves with testifying to the fulness and thoroughness of the work as a compilation after an inspection of the three volumes (second edition)."—*Boston (United States) Daily Advertiser.*

"Sir Robert Phillimore may well be proud of this work as a lasting record of his ability, learning and his industry. Having read the work carefully and critically, we are able to highly recommend it. Usually when such a work reaches a second edition critical commendation is superfluous, but the present is an exceptional case, because Phillimore's Commentaries will be of the greatest use to many non-professional readers who, as public men and public writers, find it necessary to study international law. It is in itself a well digested body of laws."—*Law Journal (second notice).*

"We have within a short period briefly noticed the previous volumes of the important work of which the fourth volume is now before us. We have more than once recognized the ability and profound research which the learned author has brought to bear upon the subject, but this last volume strikes us as perhaps the most able and lucid, and, in addition to these merits, it deals with a division of international jurisprudence which is of very great interest, namely, private international law or comity. The issue of a second edition proves that it has attained a position of authority and is favourably received by international jurists. We have no grounds for impugning its accuracy, and as a compilation it must receive our acknowledgment that it is able and learned."—*Law Times.*

"The second edition of Sir Robert Phillimore's Commentaries contains a considerable amount of valuable additional matter, bearing more especially on questions of international law raised by the wars and contentions that have broken out in the world since the publication of the first edition. Having upon a former occasion discussed at some length the general principles and execution of this important work, we now propose to confine ourselves to a brief examination of a single question, on which Sir Robert Phillimore may justly be regarded as the latest authority and as the champion of the principles of maritime law, which, down to a recent period, were maintained by this country, and which were at one time accepted without question by the maritime powers. Sir Robert Phillimore has examined with his usual learning, and established without the possibility of doubt, the history of the doctrine 'free ships, free goods,' and its opposite, in the third volume of his 'Commentaries' (p. 302)."—*Edinburgh Review. No.* 296, *October*, 1876.

Scriven's Law of Copyholds.—5th Ed. by Stalman.

Abridged in 1 vol. royal 8vo. 30*s.* cloth.

A TREATISE ON COPYHOLD, CUSTOMARY FREEHOLD and ANCIENT DEMESNE TENURE, with the Jurisdiction of Courts Baron and Courts Leet. By JOHN SCRIVEN, Serjeant-at-Law. Fifth Edition, containing references to Cases and Statutes to 1867. By HENRY STALMAN, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

"No lawyer can see or hear the word 'copyhold' without associating with it the name of Scriven, whose book has been always esteemed not merely the best but the only one of any worth. Until a commutation of the tenure for a fixed rent-charge, after the manner of a tithe commutation, is compelled by the legislature, this treatise will lose none of its usefulness to the solicitors in the country."—*Law Times.*

"It would be wholly superfluous to offer one word of comment on the general body of the work. Scriven on Copyholds has for exactly half a century been not only a standard work but one of unimpeachable authority, and in its pages the present generation has learned all that is known of copyhold and customary tenures. All that is necessary to say is, that in the present edition of Scriven on Copyholds Mr. Stalman has omitted what it was useless to retain, and inserted what it was necessary to add. Until copyholds have disappeared utterly, it is at least certain that Scriven on Copyholds by Stalman will hold undisputed sway in the profession."—*Law Journal.*

Rouse's Copyhold Manual.—3rd Edition.

12mo. 10*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

THE COPYHOLD ENFRANCHISEMENT MANUAL, giving the Law, Practice and Forms in Enfranchisements at Common Law and under Statute, and in Commutations; with the Values of Enfranchisements from the Lord's various Rights: the Principles of Calculation being clearly explained and made practical by numerous Rules, Tables and Examples. Also all the Copyhold Acts, and several other Statutes and Notes. Third Edition. By ROLLA ROUSE, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "The Practical Conveyancer," &c.

"This new edition follows the plan of its predecessor, adopting a fivefold division:—1. The Law. 2. The Practice, with Practical Suggestions to Lords, Stewards and Copyholders. 3. The Mathematical consideration of the Subject in all its Details, with Rules, Tables and Examples. 4. Forms. 5. The Statutes, with Notes. Of these, we can only repeat what we have said before, that they exhaust the subject; they give to the practitioner all the materials required by him to conduct the enfranchisement of a copyhold, whether voluntary or compulsory."—*Law Times.*

"When we consider what favour Mr. Rouse's Practical Man and Practical Conveyancer have found with the profession, we feel sure the legal world will greet with pleasure a new and improved edition of his copyhold manual. The third edition of that work is before us. It is a work of great practical value, suitable to lawyers and laymen. We can freely and heartily recommend this volume to the practitioner, the steward and the copyholder."—*Law Magazine.*

"Now, however, that copyhold tenures are being frequently converted into freeholds, Mr. Rouse's treatise will doubtless be productive of very extensive benefit; for it seems to us to have been very carefully prepared, exceedingly well composed and written, and to indicate much experience in copyhold law on the part of the author."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

Brabrook's Co-operative and Provident Societies.

12mo. 6*s.* cloth.

THE LAW relating to INDUSTRIAL and PROVIDENT SOCIETIES, including the Winding-up Clauses, with a Practical Introduction, Notes, and Model Rules, to which are added the Law of France on the same subject, and Remarks on Trades Unions. By EDWARD W. BRABROOK, F.S.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Registrar of Friendly Societies in England.

Christie Crabb's Conveyancing.—5th Edit. by Shelford.

Two vols. royal 8vo. 3*l.* cloth, 3*l.* 12*s.* calf.

CRABB'S COMPLETE SERIES OF PRECEDENTS IN CONVEYANCING and of COMMON and COMMERCIAL FORMS in Alphabetical Order, adapted to the Present State of the Law and the Practice of Conveyancing; with copious Prefaces, Observations and Notes on the several Deeds. By J. T. CHRISTIE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. The Fifth Edition, with numerous Corrections and Additions, by LEONARD SHELFORD, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

*** *This work, which embraces both the Principles and Practice of Conveyancing, contains likewise every description of Instrument wanted for Commercial Purposes.*

General Table of Heads of Prefaces and Forms.

Abstracts.—Accounts.—Acknowledgments.—Acquittances.—Admittances.—Affidavits, Affirmations or Declarations.—Agreements: to relinquish Business: to Guarantee: for a Lease: before Marriage: for a Partition: between Principal and Agent: for the Sale and Purchase of Estates: for Sale of Copyhold Estates: for Sale of Leaseholds: for Sale of an Advowson.—Annuity: secured on Copyholds—Annuities: Assignments of.—Appointments: of Guardians.—Apportionment.—Apprenticeship: to the Sea Service: to an Attorney: Assignment of.—Arbitration: Award.—Assignments: Bonds: Leases: Patents: Pews: Policies of Insurance: Reversionary Interests.—Attestations.—Attornments.—Auctions: Particulars of Sale.—Bargains and Sales: of Timber.—Bills of Sale of Goods.—Bonds: Administration: Receiver pending Suit: Post Obit: Stamps on.—Certificates.—Composition: Conveyances in Trusts for Creditors.—Conditions: of Sale.—Confirmations.—Consents.—Copartnership: Dissolution of Copartnership.—Covenants: Stamps on: for Production of Title Deeds.—Declarations.—Deeds: I. Nature of Deeds in General: II. Requisities of a Deed: III. Formal parts of Deeds: IV. Where a Deed is necessary or otherwise: V. Construction of Deeds: VI. Avoiding of Deeds: VII. Proof of Deeds: VIII. Admission of Parol Evidence as to Deeds: IX. Possession of Deeds: X. Stamp Duty on Deeds.—Defeasances.—Demises.—Deputation.—Disclaimers.—Disentailing Deeds.—Distress: Notices of.—Dower.—Enfranchisements.—Exchanges.—Feoffments.—Further Charges.—Gifts.—Grants.—Grants of Way or Road.—Indemnities.—Leases: I. Nature of Leases in General: II. Requisities to a Lease: III. Parts of a Lease: IV. Incidents to a Lease: V. Stamps on Leases.—Letters of Credit.—Licences.—Mortgages: of Copyholds: of Leaseholds: Transfer of: Stamp Duty on.—Notes, Orders, Warrants, &c.—Notices: to Quit.—Partition.—Powers: of Attorney.—Presentation.—Purchase Deeds: Conveyance of Copyholds: Assignments of Leaseholds: Stamps on.—Recitals.—Releases or Conveyances: or Discharges.—Renunciations or Disclaimers.—Resignations.—Revocations.—Separation.—Settlements: Stamp Duty on.—Shipping: Bills of Lading: Bills of Sale: Bottomry and Respondentia Bonds: Charter Parties.—Surrenders.—Wills: 1. Definition of Will and Codicil: 2. To what Wills the Act 7 Will. 4 & 1 Vict. c. 26 does not apply: 3. What may be disposed of by Will.: 4. Of the capacity of Persons to make Wills: 5. Who may or may not be Devisees: 6. Execution of Wills: 7. Publication of Wills: 8. Revocation of Wills: 9. Lapse of Devises and Bequests: 10. Provisions and Clauses in Wills: 11. Construction of Wills.

From the Law Times.

"The preparation of it could not have been confided to more able hands than those of Mr. Shelford, the veteran authority on real property law. With the industry that distinguishes him he has done ample justice to his task. In carefulness we have in him a second Crabb, in erudition Crabb's superior; and the result is a work of which the original author would have been proud, could it have appeared under his own auspices. It is not a book to be quoted, nor indeed could its merits be exhibited by quotation. It is essentially a book of practice, which can only be described in rude outline and dismissed with applause, and a recommendation of it to the notice of those for whose service it has been so laboriously compiled."

From the Solicitors' Journal.

"The collection of precedents contained in these two volumes are all that could be desired. They are particularly well adapted for Solicitors, being of a really practical character. They are moreover free from the useless repetitions of common forms that so much increase the bulk and expense of some collections that we could name. We know not of any collection of conveyancing precedents that would make it so possible for a tyro to put together a presentable draft at an exigency, or which are more handy in every respect, even for the experienced draftsman. Mr. Shelford has proved himself in this task to be not unworthy of his former reputation. To those familiar with his other works it will be a sufficient recommendation of this."

Mosely's Articled Clerks' Handy-Book. By Bedford.

Just published, in 1 vol. post 8vo., 8*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

MOSELY'S PRACTICAL HANDY-BOOK OF ELEMENTARY LAW, designed for the Use of Articled Clerks, with a Course of Study, and Hints on Reading for the Intermediate and Final Examinations. Second Edition. By EDWARD HENSLOWE BEDFORD, Solicitor, Editor of the "Preliminary," "Intermediate," and "Final," &c., &c.

"The object of the work, however, is not so much to give direct information to the articled clerk on matters of law, as to guide him in the course of his study and office work—and for this purpose the book is admirably adapted. It is divided into six chapters, the first five of which are devoted to the first, second, third, fourth and fifth years respectively of the articled clerk's career. Chapter VI. is devoted to "The Final Examination," and contains some very sensible recommendations to students who propose to enter for this examination. In particular, the author protests against a very objectionable method of lengthening the answers to questions, by the introduction of superfluous and irrelevant matter, in order to hide ignorance of the special point asked. The writer observes that this bad habit is continually practised, and as constantly tells unfavourably in the examinations.

"This book cannot be too strongly recommended to every one who contemplates becoming a solicitor."—*Law Examination Journal.*

"Mr. E. H. Bedford, indefatigable in his labours on behalf of the articled clerk, has supervised a new edition of Mosely's Handy Book of Elementary Law. It will certainly not be the fault of either Author or Editor if the years spent under articles are not well spent, and if the work required to lay a sound foundation of legal knowledge is not done with that 'knowledge' of which they so emphatically declare the necessity."—*Law Magazine.*

Tudor's Law of Charitable Trusts.—2nd Edit.

Post 8vo. 18*s.* cloth.

THE LAW OF CHARITABLE TRUSTS; with the Statutes to the end of Session 1870, the Orders, Regulations and Instructions issued pursuant thereto; and a Selection of Schemes. By OWEN DAVIES TUDOR, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "Leading Cases in Equity," "Real Property and Conveyancing," &c. Second Edition.

"Mr. Tudor's excellent little book on Charitable Trusts. It is in all respects the text-book for the lawyer, as well as a hand-book for reference by trustees and others engaged in the management of charities."—*Law Times.*

"No living writer is more capable than Mr. Tudor of producing such a work: his Leading Cases in Equity, and also on the Law of Real Property, have deservedly earned for him the highest reputation as a learned, careful and judicious text-writer. We have only to add that the index is very carefully compiled."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

Woolrych's Law of Sewers.—3rd Edition.

8vo. 12*s.* cloth.

A TREATISE OF THE LAW OF SEWERS, including the DRAINAGE ACTS. By HUMPHRY W. WOOLRYCH, Serjeant-at-Law. 3rd Edit., with considerable Additions and Alterations.

"Two editions of it have been speedily exhausted, and a third called for. The author is an accepted authority on all subjects of this class."—*Law Times.*

"This is a third and greatly enlarged edition of a book which has already obtained an established reputation as the most complete discussion of the subject adapted to modern times. Since the treatise of Mr. Serjeant Callis in the early part of the 17th century, no work filling the same place has been added to the literature of the profession. It is a work of no slight labour to digest and arrange this mass of legislation; this task, however, Mr. Serjeant Woolrych has undertaken, and an examination of his book will, we think, convince the most exacting that he has fully succeeded. No one should attempt to meddle with the Law of Sewers without its help."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

Kelly's Conveyancing Draftsman.

Post 8vo. 6*s.* cloth.

THE DRAFTSMAN: containing a Collection of Concise Precedents and Forms in Conveyancing; with Introductory Observations and Practical Notes. By JAMES HENRY KELLY.

"This is a thoroughly practical book, designed for the solicitor and the student. Mr. Kelly has rightly conceived the duties of a conveyancer; and his short introductory recommendations should be attentively considered by all who are anxious to become safe draftsmen. The author gives a few forms under each heading, confining himself to such as are likely to be of everyday use in the office. This volume ought to be popular, as it combines law and practice." — *Law Times.*

"Mr. Kelly's object is to give a few precedents of each of those instruments which are most commonly required in a solicitor's office, and for which precedents are not always to be met with in the ordinary books on conveyancing. The idea is a good one, and the precedents contained in the book are, generally speaking, of the character contemplated by the author's design. We have been favourably impressed with a perusal of several of the precedents in this book; and practitioners who have already adopted forms of their own will probably find it advantageous to collate them with those given by Mr. Kelly. Each set of precedents is prefaced by a few terse and practical observations."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"Such statements of law and facts as are contained in the work are accurate." —*Law Journal.*

"It contains matter not found in the more ambitious works on conveyancing, and we venture to think that the student will find it a useful supplement to his reading on the subject of conveyancing." —*Law Examination Journal.*

J. Chitty, jun's. Precedents in Pleading.—3rd Ed.

Complete in 1 vol. royal 8vo. 38*s.* cloth.

J. CHITTY, JUN'S. PRECEDENTS IN PLEADING; with copious Notes on Practice, Pleading and Evidence. Third Edition. By the late THOMPSON CHITTY, Esq., and by LEOFRIC TEMPLE, R. G. WILLIAMS, and CHARLES JEFFERY, Esquires, Barristers-at-Law. (Part 2 may, for the present, be had separately, price 18*s.* cloth, to complete sets.)

Grant's Law of Corporations in General.

Royal 8vo. 26*s.* boards.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on the LAW of CORPORATIONS in GENERAL, as well Aggregate as Sole; including Municipal Corporations; Railway, Banking, Canal, and other Joint-Stock and Trading Bodies; Dean and Chapters; Universities; Colleges; Schools; Hospitals; with *quasi* Corporations aggregate, as Guardians of the Poor, Churchwardens, Churchwardens and Overseers, &c.; and also Corporations sole, as Bishops, Deans, Canons, Archdeacons, Parsons, &c. By JAMES GRANT, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Baylis's Law of Domestic Servants.—By Monckton.

Foolscap 8vo. 2*s.* cloth.

THE RIGHTS, DUTIES and RELATIONS OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS and their MASTERS and MISTRESSES. With a Short Account of the Servants' Institutions, &c. and their Advantages. By T. HENRY BAYLIS, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple. Fourth Edition, with considerable Additions, by EDWARD P. MONCKTON, Esq., B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple.

"An excellent manual of the subject of which it treats."—*Law Times.*

"This little work thoroughly deserves the success it has gained. It contains in a small compass the law on the important subject to which it relates. This volume will be found a convenient handbook to the leading authorities on the subject." —*Solicitors' Journal.*

Shelford's Law of Railways.—4th Edition by Glen.

In 2 thick vols. royal 8vo. 63*s.* cloth; 75*s.* calf.

SHELFORD'S LAW OF RAILWAYS; containing the whole of the Statute Law for the Regulation of Railways in England, Scotland and Ireland: with copious Notes of Decided Cases upon the Statutes, Introduction to the Law of Railways, and Appendix of Official Documents. Fourth Edition. By WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM GLEN, Barrister-at-Law, Author of the "Law of Highways," "Law of Public Health and Local Government," &c.

From the LAW MAGAZINE.

"Though we have not had the opportunity of going conscientiously through the whole of this elaborate compilation, we have been able to devote enough time to it to be able to speak in the highest terms of the judgment and ability with which it has been prepared. Its execution quite justifies the reputation which Mr. Glen has already acquired as a legal writer, and proves that no one could have been more properly singled out for the duty he has so well discharged. *The work must take its unquestionable position as the leading Manual of the Railway Law of Great Britain.* The cases seem to have been examined, and their effect to be stated with much care and accuracy, and no channel from which information could be gained has been neglected. Mr. Glen, indeed, seems to be saturated with knowledge of his subject. The value of the work is greatly increased by a number of supplemental decisions, which give all the cases up to the time of publication, and by an index which appears to be thoroughly exhaustive."

From the LAW TIMES.

"Mr. Glen has done wisely in preserving that reputation, and, as far as possible, the text of Shelford—though very extensive alterations and additions have been required. But he has a claim of his own. He is a worthy successor of the original author, and possesses much of the same industry, skill in arrangement and astuteness in enumerating the points really decided by cited cases. But we have said enough of a work already so well known. It will have a place not in the library of the lawyer alone. It is a book which every railway office should keep on its shelf for reference."

From the LAW JOURNAL.

"Mr. Glen has modestly founded his work as a superstructure on that of Mr. Leonard Shelford, but he has certainly claims to publish it as a purely independent composition. The toil has been as great, and the reward ought to be as complete, as if Mr. Glen had disregarded all his predecessors in the production of treatises on railway law. Since the year 1864 he has been unceasingly engaged in collecting materials, and though he has been ready for the printer for some time, and has delayed the appearance of the volumes in the expectation of legislative changes in railway law, yet he has expended full five years of care and attention on his work. Let us hope that he will have no cause to think his labour has been in vain. *At any rate we may venture to predict that Mr. Cunningham Glen's edition of Shelford on Railways will be the standard work of our day in that department of law.*"

From the JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

"Far be it from us to undervalue Mr. Shelford's labours, or to disparage his merits. But we may nevertheless be permitted to observe that *what has hitherto been considered as the 'best work on the subject'* (Shelford) *has been immeasurably improved by the application of Mr. Glen's diligence and learning.* Sufficient, however, has been done to show that it is in every respect worthy of the reputation which the work has always enjoyed. We feel little doubt that the credit of that work will be greatly increased by Mr. Glen's instrumentality, and that not only will he have ably maintained its reputation by his successful exertions, but that he will have added materially to it."

From the SOLICITORS' JOURNAL.

"The practitioner will find here collected together all the enactments bearing on every possible subject which may come before him in connection with railways or railway travelling. Whatever questions may arise the lawyer who has this book upon his shelves, may say to himself 'If there has been any legislation at all connected with this branch of the subject I shall at once find it in Shelford;' and it needs not to be said that on this account the book will be a very 'comfortable' one to possess. The collection is equally exhaustive in the matter of rules, orders, precedents and documents of official authority. To sum up our review; as a collection of statutes and general information the work will prove extremely useful, because in these respects it is so perfectly exhaustive."

Crump's Marine Insurance and General Average.

Royal 8vo, 21*s.* cloth, 26*s.* calf.

THE PRINCIPLES of the LAW RELATING TO MARINE INSURANCE and GENERAL AVERAGE in England and America, with occasional references to French and German Law. By FREDERIC OCTAVIUS CRUMP, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

"This is decidedly a clever book. We always welcome cordially any genuine effort to strike out a new line of legal exposition, not merely because such effort may more effectually teach law, but because it may exhibit a better method than we now possess of expressing law. The author does not venture to use the term 'codification' in speaking of the design of this book. He is content if he has made a single step in advance towards simplification, and so much merit we have no hesitation in awarding to him. From the extracts we have made it is manifest that the author has followed the fashion neither of the ordinary text-book nor the plan of a digest of cases, but that he has developed a method nearly approaching to 'codification.' We have been at pains to search the book for many of the most recent cases in marine insurance, and although some of them are exactly of a character to puzzle and embarrass a codifier, Mr. Crump has dealt successfully with them. We think we may fairly congratulate the author upon the production of a work original in design, excellent in arrangement, and as complete as could fairly be expected."—*Law Journal.*

"Alphabetically arranged this work contains a number of the guiding principles in the judge-made law on this subject, which has got into such a tangle of precedents that a much less careful digest than that under the above title would have been welcome to students as well as merchants. Mr. Crump has made a very commendable effort at brevity and clearness."—*Economist.*

"The plan of the work differs materially, and, we think, advantageously, from the ordinary text-book. We have examined several of Mr. Crump's propositions in order to test him on these points, and the result is decidedly in his favour. We have no hesitation in commending the plan of Mr. Crump's book; its use in actual practice must, of course, be the ultimate gauge of its accuracy and completeness; but from the tests that we have applied we have little doubt that it will stand the ordeal satisfactorily."—*Athenæum.*

"His design is to compile a digested summary of rules, terscly expressed and easy of reference; and though such a work can never supersede treatises like those of Arnould, Phillips, or Duer, he has produced what will be a very useful manual of reference and will guide the practitioner to the sources where he will find the principles more fully developed. The work, which must have involved great labour, appears to us to have been executed with fulness, accuracy and fidelity, and its value is much increased by references not only to English and American decisions and text writers, but to the French and German law on the same subject. Considering the narrow compass within which it is comprised, we have been surprised to find how complete and comprehensive it appears to be; and if further experience should justify the expectations which our perusal of it induces us to form, Mr. Crump will not be disappointed in his hope that he has made 'a step in advance towards simplification—not to use the term codification—of the law.'"—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"There are many portions of it well arranged, and where the law is carefully and accurately stated."—*Law Magazine.*

"We rejoice at the publication of the book at the head of this notice. Mr. Crump is a bold man, for he has positively made an innovation. Instead of a ponderous tome, replete with obsolete law, useless authorities and antiquated quotations, we have a handy, clearly-written and well-printed book, seemingly containing the whole law on the subject, in the shape of a digest of decided cases, in the very words of the judges, and leaving nothing doubtful and misleading to beguile the reader. Mr. Crump's book seems very perfect, and is certainly very clear in its arrangement and complete in its details, conscientiously going into the most minute points and omitting nothing of importance."—*Irish Law Times.*

"The subject-matter of the book in every instance is printed in large type, and the clauses followed by smaller letters of reference. This makes the work convenient for consultation, and the law cases being appended to every paragraph with quotations from the laws of foreign countries, its conciseness in the mode of explanation tends to render the author's reasons intelligible more readily than they would otherwise have been if overlaid by laborious dissertations upon the cases and effects of decisions on disputed points. Mr. Crump, we may observe, in this treatise of the law of Average and Insurance, has supplied a ready armoury of reference."—*Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.*

MAGISTERIAL WORKS BY MR. G. C. OKE

(LATE CHIEF CLERK TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON).

Oke's Magisterial Synopsis; a Practical Guide for Magistrates, their Clerks, Solicitors and Constables; comprising Summary Convictions and Indictable Offences, with their Penalties, Punishments, Procedure, &c., *alphabetically and tabularly arranged:* with a Copious Index. *Twelfth Edition, much enlarged.* By THOMAS W. SAUNDERS, Esq., late Recorder of Bath, and now one of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates. In 2 vols. 8vo. 60*s.* cloth, 68*s.* half-calf, 70*s.* calf.

"Twelve editions in twenty-eight years say more for the practical utility of this work than any number of favourable reviews. Yet we feel bound to accord to the learned Recorder of Bath the praise of having fully maintained in the present edition the well-earned reputation of this useful book. The many important statutes passed since the eleventh edition appeared, only four years since, and which either impose new duties upon or modify the old law administered by Justices of the Peace, have been carefully incorporated in the present work. Among these we may notice in the legislation of the last session alone the Acts concerning Cruelty to Animals, Drugging of Animals, Elementary Education, Industrial and Provident Societies, Merchant Shipping, the Poor Law, Salmon Fishing, and Wild Fowl Protection. A copious Index of over 100 pages offers every facility of reference which can be desired, in addition to the alphabetical and tabular arrangement of offences, with their penalties, punishments, and procedure."—*Law Magazine*, Feb. 1877.

"All we can do in reviewing a new edition of a work, on the general plan of which the profession has justly conferred so distinguished a mark of approval as is involved in a twelfth edition, is to see whether the statutes and cases which have been passed and decided within the four years which have elapsed since the last edition have been duly incorporated. They appear, on the points on which we have tested the book, to have been noticed by Mr. Saunders with considerable care. The Index has been very greatly improved, and has become a valuable feature of the work."—*Solicitors' Journal*, Oct. 28th, 1876.

"The industrious, capable and painstaking Recorder of Bath (Mr. T. W. Saunders) has edited the twelfth edition of Oke's Magisterial Synopsis. The law administered by magistrates, like almost every other branch of our jurisprudence, goes on growing almost every day of the legal year, and a new edition of such a work as this every few years means no small amount of labour on the part of the editor. We are glad to see that Mr. Saunders has bestowed great care in the revision of the Index, which is now a feature in the work."—*Law Times*, Oct. 21st, 1876.

"The first edition of this work was published in 1848, and contained 410 pages. The twelfth edition has now been published, and contains 1,579 pages. Both of these facts have their moral. The first proves how great a reward waits upon a genuine success in legal literature: the second proves what immense labour is cast upon the author who endeavours to win the reward. We believe the issue of twelve editions of a large law book within the space of twenty-eight years to be without precedent in the history of legal literature, and we are quite sure that the result has in this case not at all exceeded the merit of the work. It will be remembered that the first eleven editions were issued by Mr. Oke himself; so that, although he lived too brief a time for his friends and for the public good, yet time was given him to establish his own reputation, and to gain the prize for which he strove. The new edition now before us has been brought out under the superintendence of Mr. Saunders, the Recorder of Bath, whose name is well known in legal literature. Mr. Saunders has for many years made many of the subjects which fall within the scope of magisterial jurisdiction his special study, and we are not at all surprised that he should have been selected to carry on the work of Mr. Oke. Although only four years have elapsed since the eleventh edition of the work appeared, and although the new editor was in no wise called upon to recast the form or manner of the work, or to change in any way the nature of its contents, yet it must not be supposed that his task has been at all limited to the mere lending of his name to the new edition imperatively required by the exhaustion of the former issue. The list of statutes passed since 1872, and having near relation to magisterial work, is far from small; and, as we have often had occasion to observe, the provisions of every Act of Parliament designed to improve the sanitary and social condition of the community derive their compulsory force from the summary procedure taken before justices. A host of acts with these salutary objects have been passed since 1872, and all these have been introduced into the work, and put in their proper places, so that they can be found, as wanted, by justices, justices' clerks and solicitors."—*Law Journal*, Nov. 18, 1876.

MR. OKE'S MAGISTERIAL WORKS—*contd.*

Oke's Magisterial Formulist; being a Complete Collection of

Forms and Precedents for practical use in all Cases out of Quarter Sessions, and in Parochial matters, by Magistrates, their Clerks, Attornies and Constables. *Fifth Edition*, enlarged and improved. By THOMAS W. SAUNDERS, Esq., late Recorder of Bath, and now one of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates. 8vo. 38*s.* cloth, 42*s.* half-calf, 43*s.* calf.

"In Mr. Saunders' preface will be found an enumeration of statutes which were not even in embryo at the time when Mr. Oke brought out the last edition of his valuable Formulist. He has had to create just as Mr. Oke created when he wrote his book. This of course has necessitated the enlargement and remodelling of the Index. No work, probably, is in more use in the offices of magistrates than Oke's Formulist. That it should be reliable and comprehend recent enactments is of the very first importance. In selecting Mr. Saunders to follow in the steps of Mr. Oke the publishers exercised wise discretion, and we congratulate both author and publishers upon the complete and very excellent manner in which this edition has been prepared and is now presented to the profession."—*Law Times*, *March 4th*, 1876.

"The duty of editing anew the Magisterial Formulist has fallen upon the Recorder of Bath, whose experience and industry ought to furnish a guarantee that in his hands a work of so much value and celebrity will not lose any of its former attributes. There is not a member of this most important and intelligent class of men (magistrates' clerks) who has not learned to look upon Oke's Formulist as a trusty friend and safe guide in the moment of need, and who will not welcome an edition which embraces the novel matter required by fresh legislation. When we find that 900 pages are occupied with these forms, and that the index alone consists of 100 pages, we can form some idea of the task which Mr. Saunders has undertaken, the performance of which ought to add to his repute."—*Law Journal*, *March 4th*, 1876.

"This well-known work stands no longer in any need of introduction or recommendation. Although all will join with the present editor in lamenting that the public can no longer command the services of the accurate and experienced author, yet we see no reason to think that they will suffer through the duty of re-editing this valuable collection of forms having devolved upon Mr. Saunders, who seems to have performed his task with the care and accuracy which he has accustomed us to expect from him. His labour has not been a light one, for, as he points out, recent legislation has not only added to the already wide field of magisterial duties, but has also, by the process of consolidation, as well as by considerable substantive alterations, varied the necessary forms. These changes have been duly followed, and the work, which was last edited in 1868, may now be relied upon as a safe and complete guide in the matter it relates to."—*Solicitors' Journal*, *April 29th*, 1876.

"The last edition of this very useful work was published in 1868, since which time, in addition to numerous amending and consolidating acts bearing upon magistrates' law, other important statutes have come into effect. New forms, applicable to these and other acts, have been prepared with much care by the learned editor of the present edition (Mr. Saunders), while those which have become inapplicable have been eliminated. Besides the table of contents, a table of statutes, connected with the forms, has been added, and an unusually copious index leaves nothing to be desired by those who have to administer the branch of the law to which Oke's Magisterial Formulist relates."—*Law Magazine*, *August*, 1876.

Oke's Fishery Laws.—Second Edition by Bund.

Just published, post 8vo. 5*s. cloth.*

A Handy-Book of the Fishery Laws; containing the Law as to Fisheries, Private and Public, in the Inland Waters of England and Wales, and the Freshwater Fisheries Preservation Act, 1878. Systematically arranged, with the Acts, Decisions, Notes, and Forms. By GEORGE C. OKE, Author of "The Magisterial Synopsis" and "Formulist," "The Laws of Turnpike Roads," etc., etc. *Second Edition*, by J. W. WILLIS BUND, M.A., LL.B., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Chairman of the Severn Fishery Board.

"This is a second edition of Mr. Oke's book on the Fishery Laws, edited by Mr. Willis Bund. It is a capital and, as it professes to be in its title, a handy-book on fishery law; for, by simply turning to the index, the inquirer who

MR. OKE'S MAGISTERIAL WORKS—*contd.*

OKE'S FISHERY LAWS—*contd.*

may be perplexed upon any point of fishery law can find his case stated in a condensed and simple form which will probably tell him all he wishes to know. Considering how very diffuse fishery law is, and the number of Acts of Parliament it now involves, the compressing of it into so small a space has been done wonderfully well."—*The Field.*

"This is an extremely useful little work, and one which should be read by every English and Welsh angler."—*Publishers' Circular.*

"This is a most comprehensive, not to say thoroughly exhaustive, compendium upon the laws of the private and public fisheries in the inland waters of England and Wales, and appears at a period when its usefulness, as a handy-book of reference, cannot but find full appreciation by every one having an interest either directly or otherwise in the important matters upon which it treats. Indeed it appears at a time when the question of fishery law has assumed a greater importance than formerly, and, as an independent treatise, it ought to make its way on to the shelves of every angling preservation society and anglers' club in the United Kingdom. A whole chapter is given to the Fresh Water Fisheries Act of 1878."—*The Fishing Gazette.*

Oke's Handy Book of the Game Law; containing the whole Law as to Game, Licences and Certificates, Gun Licences, Poaching Prevention, Trespass, Rabbits, Deer, Dogs, Birds and Poisoned Grain, Sea Birds, Wild Birds and Wild Fowl, and the Rating of Game throughout the United Kingdom. Systematically arranged, with the Acts, Decisions, Notes and Forms. *Third Edition.* By J. W. WILLIS BUND, M.A., LL.B., of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; Vice-Chairman of the Severn Fishery Board, and author of "The Law relating to Salmon Fisheries in England and Wales," &c. &c. Post 8vo. 14*s.* cloth.

"The task of bringing out a third edition has fallen upon Mr. Bund. Several important statutes bearing upon the subject have been passed since 1863, and many important decisions given by the courts. With these the author has dealt in a careful and complete manner, and on the whole he seems to have succeeded in maintaining the just reputation of the work."—*Law Journal.*

"The changes in the law by statute and the reported cases to the end of 1876 are duly noted. Notwithstanding Mr. Bund's modest estimate of his labour, we think he sustains the reputation of the author."—*Law Times.*

"The present publication has, we are happy to say, fallen into the able hands of Mr. Willis Bund. In conclusion, we may observe that the present edition of the above work will be found by legal men or others who require any reliable information on any subject connected with the Game Laws, of the greatest practical utility, and that landed proprietors, farmers and sportsmen will find 'Oke's Game Laws' an invaluable addition to their libraries, and an easy means of enlightening themselves on a subject which closely affects them."—*Land and Water.*

"This is a new and revised edition of a most useful handy-book."—*Bell's Messenger.*

"Mr. Bund's digest of the new laws passed since the death of Mr. Oke is admirable. The editor in the present instance deserves unqualified praise, for, by way of assisting the reader, there is the contents table showing the particular matters dealt with under each separate chapter, an alphabetical list of cases cited with the page in which they may be found, a table of statutes referred to with their pages, and a most comprehensive index."—*Worcester Herald.*

"Under the competent care of Mr. Bund, Messrs. Butterworth have issued a third edition of Oke's excellent handy-book upon the Game Laws. Since the last edition was published such new measures as the Gun License Act, the Wild Birds Preservation Act, the Sea Birds Preservation Act, and others in the same direction have been passed. Of these full cognizance is taken in the new issue. Signally comprehensive and exact is the information supplied, and the volume is an indispensable companion, not only to country gentlemen and magistrates, but to all dealers in game and every person possessing a gun."—*Sunday Times, April 22nd,* 1877.

"A book on the Game Laws, brought up to the present time, and including the recent acts with regard to wild fowl, &c., was much needed, and Mr. Willis Bund has most opportunely supplied the want by bringing out a revised and enlarged edition of the very useful handy-book of which the late Mr. Oke was the author."—*The Field.*

MR. OKE'S MAGISTERIAL WORKS—*contd.*

Oke's Law of Turnpike Roads; comprising the whole of the General Acts now in force, including those of 1861; the Acts as to Union of Trusts, for facilitating Arrangements with their Creditors, as to the interference by Railways with Roads, their non-repair, and enforcing contributions from Parishes, &c., practically arranged. With Cases, copious Notes, Forms, and an elaborate Index, &c. By GEORGE C. OKE. *Second Edition.* 12mo. 18*s.* cloth.

Oke's Laws as to Licensing Inns, 1874, &c. &c.; containing the Licensing Acts, 1872 and 1874, and the other Acts in force as to Alehouses, Beer-houses, Wine and Refreshment-houses, Shops, &c., where Intoxicating Liquors are sold, and Billiard and Occasional Licences. Systematically arranged, with Explanatory Notes, the authorized Forms of Licences, Tables of Offences, Index, &c. *Second Edition*, by W. C. GLEN, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. 10*s.* cloth.

"Mr. Glen has done his work well. He has made the book of 1872 available as a book of reference in 1874. It is very fortunate that there is a well indexed treatise to refer to."—*Law Journal.*

"Mr. Oke has brought out by far the best edition of the act, or perhaps we should say a treatise on it. Everything appears to be given which can by possibility be required, and the forms are abundant."—*Law Times.*

"The book will no doubt at once take its place as the recognized guide for those who have to do with licensing law. The table of offences is especially valuable."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

Grant's Bankers and Banking Companies.—3rd Ed. Continued to 1876. By R. A. Fisher.

8vo. 28*s.* cloth, 33*s.* calf.

GRANT'S TREATISE ON THE LAW RELATING TO BANKERS AND BANKING COMPANIES. Third Edition. With an Appendix, containing the Statutes in force, and Supplement, to 1876. By R. A. FISHER, Esq., Judge of County Courts.

"Eight years sufficed to exhaust the second edition of this valuable and standard work, we need only now notice the improvements which have been made. We have once more looked through the work, and recognize in it the sterling merits which have acquired for it the high position which it holds in standard legal literature. Mr. Fisher has annotated all the recent cases."—*Law Times.*

"Prior to the publication of Mr. Grant's work on this subject, no treatise containing the required information existed; and, since its appearance, such important alterations respecting banks and bankers have been introduced, that the work needed in many parts entire reconstruction and arrangement. The last two editions have been entrusted to the care of the gentleman whose name is attached to the work. Mr. Fisher's name is in itself a guarantee that his duties of editor have been ably and conscientiously performed. In this respect we can assure those interested in the subject of this book, that they will in no respect be disappointed; obsolete and immaterial matter has been eliminated, and the present edition presents the existing law of bankers and banking companies as it at present exists."—*Justice of the Peace.*

"It is eight years since Mr. Fisher published the second edition of this practical book, and it now appears again re-edited by the same hand. Its steady sale shows that the public for whom it is written have recognized the kindness that was meant them, and makes a more elaborate recommendation superfluous. We must add, however, that the additions to the work, and the alterations in it which Mr. Fisher has made, are, as far as we can judge, real improvements, and that he has not failed to follow out the recent cases. The book used with care will no doubt be of great practical service to bankers and their legal advisers."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

Hertslet's Commercial Treaties.

13 vols. 8vo. 16*l.* 17*s.* boards.

HERTSLET'S TREATIES of Commerce, Navigation, Slave Trade, Post Office Communications, Copyright, &c., at present subsisting between Great Britain and Foreign Powers. Compiled from Authentic Documents by EDWARD HERTSLET, Esq., C.B., Librarian and Keeper of the Papers of the Foreign Office.

*** *Vol.* 1, *price* 12*s.*; *Vol.* 2, *price* 12*s.*; *Vol.* 3, *price* 18*s.*; *Vol.* 4, *price* 18*s.*; *Vol.* 5, *price* 20*s.*; *Vol.* 6, *price* 25*s.*; *Vol.* 7, *price* 30*s.*; *Vol.* 8, *price* 30*s.*; *Vol.* 9, *price* 30*s.*; *Vol.* 10, *price* 30*s.*; *Vol.* 11, *price* 30*s.*; *Vol.* 12, *price* 40*s.*; *Vol.* 13, *price* 42*s. cloth, may be had separately to complete sets. Vol.* 12 *includes an Index of Subjects to the Twelve published Volumes, which Index is also sold separately, price* 10*s. cloth.*

Hertslet's Treaties on Trade and Tariffs.

In royal 8vo.

TREATIES and TARIFFS regulating the Trade between Great Britain and Foreign Nations, and Extracts of the Treaties between Foreign Powers, containing "Most Favoured Nation" Clauses applicable to Great Britain in force on the 1st January, 1875. By EDWARD HERTSLET, Esq., C.B., Librarian and Keeper of the Papers of the Foreign Office. Part I.—*Austria*, 7*s.* 6*d.* cloth. Part II.—*Turkey*, 15*s.* cloth. Part III.—*Italy*, 15*s.* cloth. Part IV.—*China*, 10*s.* cloth. Part V.—*Spain*, 1*l.* 1*s.* cloth. Part VI.—*Japan*, 15*s.* cloth.

"This is one of a series of valuable works bearing on the trade of England and foreign nations, the present instalment dealing with our commercial relations with Turkey."—*Standard.*

Fulton's Manual of Constitutional History.

Post 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

A MANUAL OF CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY, founded upon the Works of Hallam, Creasy, May and Broom, comprising all the fundamental Principles and the leading cases in Constitutional Law. By FORREST FULTON, LL.B., B.A., University of London, and of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

"Copious use has been made by Mr. Fulton of all the leading authorities on the subject, and he writes clearly and intelligibly. There is a full and carefully prepared index."—*Law Times.*

"We can fairly say the book is well done, and the object of aiding the student in his first entry on the wide field of Constitutional Law and History is attained."—*The Law.*

"Mr. Fulton appears to have taken great pains to make it thoroughly useful and reliable."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

"For practical information and for student's purposes Mr. Fulton's is by far the best Manual of Constitutional History with which we are acquainted."—*Irish Law Times.*

"The general reader will be much pleased with the chapters on the privileges of parliament."—*Standard.*

"A good reference book, as well as a book that ought to be read in the first instance straight through."—*John Bull.*

"The author has spared no pains, and has succeeded in the somewhat difficult task of presenting the results of a wide range of reading in a well-digested form. Mr. Fulton may be congratulated upon the very successful accomplishment of a by no means easy task: his book supplies a felt want."—*Public Opinion.*

Davis on Registration.—2nd Edition.

Just published, in 1 vol. post 8vo. 12*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

THE LAW OF REGISTRATION, PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL, with all the Statutes and Cases (including the Legislation of the present Session affecting the Franchise). By JAMES EDWARD DAVIS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Trower's Church Building Laws, 1874.

Post 8vo. 9*s.* cloth.

THE LAW OF THE BUILDING OF CHURCHES, PARSONAGES, and SCHOOLS, and of the Division of Parishes and Places. By CHARLES FRANCIS TROWER, M.A., of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and late Secretary of Presentations to Lord Chancellor Westbury.

"We may pronounce it a useful work. It contains a great mass of information of essential import, and those who, as parishioners, legal advisers, or clergymen, are concerned with glebes, endowments, district chapelries, parishes, ecclesiastical commissions, and such like matters, about which the public, and notably the clerical public, seem to know but little, but which it is needless to say are matters of much importance."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

Latham's Law of Window Lights.

Post 8vo. 10*s.* cloth.

A TREATISE on the LAW of WINDOW LIGHTS. By FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

"This is not merely a valuable addition to the law library of the practitioner, it is a book that every law student will read with profit. It exhausts the subject of which it treats."—*Law Times.*

"His arrangement is logical, and he discusses fully each point of his subject. The work, in our opinion, is both perspicuous and able, and we cannot but compliment the author on it."—*Law Journal.*

Michael & Will's Gas and Water Supply.—2nd edit.

8vo., 25*s.* cloth.

THE LAW relating to GAS and WATER: comprising the Rights and Duties, as well of Local Authorities as of Private Companies in regard thereto, and including all Legislation to the close of the last Session of Parliament. Second Edition. By W. H. MICHAEL and J. SHIRESS WILL, of the Middle Temple, Esquires, Barristers-at-Law.

"The Law of Gas and Water by Messrs. Michael and Will has reached a second edition, and the authors tell us that they have not only brought the law down to the present time, but they have rewritten a considerable portion of the text, particularly with reference to gas. When the first edition appeared we expressed an opinion that the work had been executed with care, skill and ability. This edition is a decided improvement on the first, and therefore we need add nothing now. It is a work which has probably found its way into the hands of all interested in the practical application of the Acts of Parliament relating to gas and water supply."—*Law Times.*

"The collection of all the acts into one volume has long been required, but it was no light task, and therefore we were not surprised to find it not done sooner. Messrs. Michael and Will, who are barristers-at-law, were reserved for the work, and no one can truthfully say they have not acquitted themselves well. All the legislation to the close of the last session is included. The book is invaluable to any one interested in the supply of the two fluids, and this value is enhanced by an index for reference of nearly eighty pages."—*The Metropolitan.*

Saunders' Law of Negligence.

One vol. post 8vo. 9*s.* cloth.

A TREATISE on the LAW APPLICABLE to NEGLIGENCE.

By THOMAS W. SAUNDERS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Bath.

"The book is admirable; while small in bulk, it contains everything that is necessary, and its arrangement is such that one can readily refer to it. Amongst those who have done good service, Mr. Saunders will find a place."—*Law Magazine.*

"In the useful little volume now before us he has gathered the whole law of negligence. All his works are distinguished by painstaking and accuracy. This one is no exception; and the subject, which is of very extensive interest, will insure for it a cordial welcome from the profession."—*Law Times.*

"The references to the cases are given much more fully, and on a more rational system than is common with text-book writers. He has a good index; he has produced a work which will facilitate reference to the authorities."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"As a work of reference the book will be very welcome in the office of the solicitor or in the chambers of the barrister."—*Morning Advertiser.*

"A short and clear treatise like the present on the law relating to the subject ought to be welcomed. It is a moderate size volume, and makes references to all the authorities on the question easy."—*Standard.*

"It is a great advantage to the legal profession to find all the law of negligence collected and arranged in a manual of reasonable size. Such is Mr. Saunders' book."—*Public Opinion.*

"A serviceable and seasonable treatise on the law of negligence, by Thomas W. Saunders, Esq., Recorder of Bath."—*Telegraph.*

"A careful treatise on a branch of law which is daily acquiring importance. The manual before us is a useful treatise."—*Echo.*

Ingram's Law of Compensation.—2nd Edit. by Elmes.

Post 8vo. 12*s.* cloth.

COMPENSATION TO LAND AND HOUSE OWNERS: being a Treatise on the Law of the Compensation for Interests in Lands, &c. payable by Railway and other Public Companies; with an Appendix of Forms and Statutes. By THOMAS DUNBAR INGRAM, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Second Edition. By J. J. ELMES, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

"We say at once that it is a work of great merit. It is a concise, clear and complete exposition of the law of compensation applicable to the owners of real property and railway and other companies."—*Law Magazine.*

"Whether for companies taking land or holding it, Mr. Ingram's volume will be a welcome guide. With this in his hand the legal adviser of a company, or of an owner and occupier whose property is taken, and who demands compensation for it, cannot fail to perform his duty rightly."—*Law Times.*

"This work appears to be carefully prepared as regards its matter. This edition is a third larger than the first; it contains twice as many cases, and an enlarged index. It was much called for, and doubtless will be found very useful to the practitioner."—*Law Magazine (second notice).*

Coombs' Manual of Solicitors' Bookkeeping.

8vo. 10*s* 6*d.* cloth.

A MANUAL of SOLICITORS' BOOKKEEPING: comprising Practical Exemplifications of a Concise and Simple Plan of Double Entry, with Forms of Account and other Books relating to Bills, Cash, &c., showing their Operation, giving Instructions for Keeping, Posting and Balancing them, and Directions for Drawing Costs, adapted to a large or small, sole or partnership business. By W. B. COOMBS, Law Accountant and Costs Draftsman.

*** *The various Account Books described in the above System, the forms of which are copyright, may be had from the Publishers at the prices stated in the work,* *page* 274.

Cutler's Law of Naturalization.

12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

THE LAW OF NATURALIZATION; as Amended by the Acts of 1870. By JOHN CUTLER, B.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Editor of "Powell's Law of Evidence," &c.

"The author's position as Professor of English Law and Jurisprudence is a guarantee of his legal competence, whilst his literary abilities have enabled him to clothe his legal knowledge in language which laymen can understand without being misled by it."—*John Bull.*

"Mr. Cutler, in the work before us, lucidly explains the state of the law previous to the recent statute, and shows the alterations produced by it, so that a careful perusal of this book will enable the reader fully to comprehend the present state of the law upon this most important subject."—*Justice of the Peace.*

"This little work will be found of use to our countrymen resident abroad, as well as to foreigners resident in this country."—*Public Opinion.*

"The book is a model of what a treatise of its kind should be."—*Sunday Times.*

"A very convenient hand-book to the law of naturalization, as amended by the Acts of 1870."—*Weekly Times.*

"To anyone not having much previous acquaintance with the subject, who wishes for a general sketch of the law affecting aliens, as it was, and as it is now, this book will be useful."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"It has been carefully compiled, and the authorities referred to are accurately cited."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Hunt on Frauds and Bills of Sale.

Post 8vo. 9*s.* cloth.

THE LAW relating to FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES, under the Statutes of Elizabeth and the Bankrupt Acts: with Remarks on the Law relating to Bills of Sale. By ARTHUR JOSEPH HUNT, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Author of "The Law relating to Boundaries, Fences and Foreshores."

"This work is calculated to be of service to the profession. Mr. Hunt has brought to bear upon the subject a clearness of statement, an orderliness of arrangement and a subtlety of logical acuteness which carry him far towards a complete systematization of all the cases. Neither has his industry been lacking: the cases that have arisen under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, and under the Bills of Sale Act have been carefully and completely noted up and disposed of by him in their appropriate places. The index also is both accurate and careful and secures much facility of reference to the various matters which are the subjects of the work."—*Law Magazine.*

"Though smaller in size, Mr. Hunt's book deals with fraudulent conveyances under the Bankruptcy Acts, a subject which Mr. May in his work left almost untouched, although his book has the undoubted merit of being the first to break fresh ground in treating fraudulent conveyances in a separate volume. In reviewing that book last year we took occasion, while praising the industry and care with which it was compiled, to remark on the obscurity of its style. In this respect its younger rival has considerable advantage. Mr. Hunt's book is as readable as a treatise on so technical a subject can well be made. Mr. Hunt's arrangement of his materials follows an orderly and intelligible plan. The index is apparently carefully prepared, and the table of cases shews that none of the recent cases have been overlooked. Mr. Hunt has produced a really useful book unencumbered by useless matter, which deserves great success as a manual of the law of fraudulent dispositions of property."—*Law Journal.*

"The author has collected with industry and care the authorities bearing on the question he has undertaken to deal with. The matter is conveniently broken up, and the reader is assisted by a good index."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

Wright's Law of Conspiracy.

8vo. 4*s.* cloth.

THE LAW of CRIMINAL CONSPIRACIES and AGREEMENTS. By R. S. WRIGHT, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Fellow of Oriel Coll., Oxford.

Lawrence on Partition.

8vo. 8*s.* cloth.

THE COMPULSORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE under the POWERS of the PARTITION ACT, 1868. As Amended by the Partition Act, 1876. By PHILIP HENRY LAWRENCE, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

"In this volume Mr. Lawrence treats of a variety of important questions connected with the compulsory sale of real estate under the Partition Act, 1876. The author has done his work very fairly. We may remark of the type that it is particularly clear and legible." *Law Journal.*

"Mr. Lawrence is evidently acquainted with his subject. He explains the state of the law previous to the statute of 1868, and the means by which, under it, persons may now maintain a suit for the sale of land. The whole subject is ably treated, and the book contains, amongst other things, a valuable selection of leading cases on the subject."—*Justice of the Peace.*

"The book is written in a clear and perspicuous style, and will well repay perusal."—*Law Examination Journal.*

Forbes on Savings Banks.

1 vol. 12mo. 7*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

THE LAW RELATING TO TRUSTEE AND POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, with Notes of Decisions and Awards made by the Barrister and Registrar of Friendly Societies. By URQUHART A. FORBES, of Lincoln's Inn, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law.

Holland on the Form of the Law.

8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

ESSAYS upon the FORM of the LAW. By THOMAS ERSKINE HOLLAND, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, and Chichele Professor of International Law in the University of Oxford, and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.

Brandon's Law of Foreign Attachment.

8vo. 14*s.* cloth.

A TREATISE upon the CUSTOMARY LAW of FOREIGN ATTACHMENT, and the PRACTICE of the MAYOR'S COURT of the CITY OF LONDON therein. With Forms of Procedure. By WOODTHORPE BRANDON, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Smith's Bar Education.

8vo. 9*s.* cloth.

A HISTORY of EDUCATION for the ENGLISH BAR, with SUGGESTIONS as to SUBJECTS and METHODS of STUDY. By PHILIP ANSTIE SMITH, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

Gaches' Town Councillors and Burgesses Manual.

Post 8vo. 7*s*. cloth.

THE TOWN COUNCILLORS and BURGESSES MANUAL, a Popular Digest of Municipal and Sanitary Law, with information as to Charters of Incorporation, and a Collection of useful Forms especially adapted for newly Incorporated Boroughs. By LOUIS GACHES, L.L.M., B.A., of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Heales's History and Law of Pews.

2 vols. 8vo. 16*s*. cloth.

THE HISTORY and LAW OF CHURCH SEATS or PEWS. By ALFRED HEALES, F.S.A., Proctor in Doctors' Commons.

"Great pains have evidently been taken in the compilation of this work, which exhibits throughout an immense amount of research and a careful arrangement of cases and extracts."—*Law Magazine.*

"For original research and faithful labour in verifying references no other writer can lay any claim to come anywhere near Mr. Heales."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

Tomkins and Jencken's Modern Roman Law.

8vo. 14*s*. cloth.

COMPENDIUM OF THE MODERN ROMAN LAW. Founded upon the Treatises of Puchta, Von Vangerow, Arndts, Franz Mœhler and the Corpus Juris Civilis. By FREDERICK J. TOMKINS, Esq., M.A., D.C.L., Author of the "Institutes of Roman Law," Translator of "Gaius," &c., and HENRY DIEDRICH JENCKEN, Esq., Barristers-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn.

Tomkins' Institutes of Roman Law.

Part I. royal 8vo. (to be completed in Three Parts) 12*s*. cloth.

THE INSTITUTES OF THE ROMAN LAW. PART I. The Sources of the Roman Law and its external History to the decline of the Eastern and Western Empires. By FREDERICK J. TOMKINS, M.A., D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn.

Gaius's Roman Law, by Tomkins and Lemon.

Complete in 1 vol. 8vo. 27*s*. cloth extra.

THE COMMENTARIES of GAIUS on the ROMAN LAW: with an English Translation and Annotations. By FREDERICK J. TOMKINS, Esq., M.A., D.C.L., and WILLIAM GEORGE LEMON, Esq., LL.B., Barristers-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn.

Shelford's Succession, Probate and Legacy Duties. 2nd Edition.

12mo. 16*s.* cloth.

THE LAW RELATING TO THE PROBATE, LEGACY and SUCCESSION DUTIES in ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND, including all the Statutes and the Decisions on those Subjects: with Forms and Official Regulations. By LEONARD SHELFORD, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. The Second Edition, with many Alterations and Additions.

"The book is written mainly for solicitors. Mr. Shelford has accordingly planned his work with careful regard to its practical utility and daily use."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"One of the most useful and popular of his productions, and being now the text-book on the subject nothing remains but to make known its appearance to our readers. Its merits have been already tested by most of them."—*Law Times.*

"On the whole Mr. Shelford's book appears to us to be the best and most complete work on this extremely intricate subject."—*Law Magazine.*

Williams's Common Law Pleading and Practice.

8vo. 12*s.* cloth.

An INTRODUCTION to PRACTICE and PLEADING in the SUPERIOR COURTS of LAW, embracing an outline of the whole proceedings in an Action at Law, on Motion, and at Judges' Chambers; together with the Rules of Pleading and Practice, and Forms of all the principal Proceedings. By WATKIN WILLIAMS, Esq., M.P., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Browning's Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Practice.

Post 8vo. 8*s.* cloth.

THE PRACTICE and PROCEDURE of the COURT for DIVORCE and MATRIMONIAL CAUSES, including the Acts, Rules, Orders, copious Notes of Cases and Forms of Practical Proceedings, with Tables of Fees and Bills of Costs. By W. ERNST BROWNING, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Davis's Criminal Law Consolidation Acts.

12mo. 10*s.* cloth.

THE NEW CRIMINAL LAW CONSOLIDATION ACTS, 1861; with an Introduction and practical Notes, illustrated by a copious reference to Cases decided by the Court of Criminal Appeal. Together with alphabetical Tables of Offences, as well those punishable upon Summary Conviction as upon Indictment, and including the Offences under the New Bankruptcy Act, so arranged as to present at one view the particular Offence, the Old or New Statute upon which it is founded, and the Limits of Punishment; and a full Index. By JAMES EDWARD DAVIS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Collier's Law of Contributories.

Post 8vo. 9*s.* cloth.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF CONTRIBUTORIES in the Winding-up of Joint Stock Companies. By ROBERT COLLIER, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

"It is impossible after a perusal of the book to doubt that the author has honestly studied the subject, and has not contented himself with the practice of piecing together head notes from reports." *Solicitors' Journal.*

"Without making any quotations for the purpose of illustrating the above remarks, we think we are justified in commending this treatise to the favourable consideration of the profession."—*Law Journal.*

"There is probably no branch of the law of contracts more difficult and intricate than this of contribution, and the cases quoted by Mr. Collier are treated with great discrimination, so that the book enables a man who has not made the subject a matter of special study to advise with comparatively small trouble to himself."—*Irish Law Times.*

Lushington's Naval Prize Law.

Royal 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

A MANUAL OF NAVAL PRIZE LAW. By GODFREY LUSHINGTON, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Powell's Law of Inland Carriers.—2nd Edition.

8vo. 14*s.* cloth.

THE LAW OF INLAND CARRIERS, especially as regulated by the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854. By EDMUND POWELL, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxon, M.A., and of the Western Circuit, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "Principles and Practice of the Law of Evidence." Second Edition, almost re-written.

"Mr. Powell's writing is singularly precise and condensed, without being at all dry, as those who have read his admirable Book of Evidence will attest. It will be seen, from our outline of the contents, how exhaustively the subject has been treated, and that it is entitled to be, that which it aspires to become, the text-book on the Law of Carriers." —*Law Times.*

"The two chapters on the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1856, are quite new, and the recent cases under the provisions of that statute are analyzed in lucid language."—*Law Magazine.*

Wigram on Extrinsic Evidence as to Wills.

FOURTH EDITION. 8vo. 11*s.* cloth.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE RULES OF LAW respecting the Admission of EXTRINSIC EVIDENCE in Aid of the INTERPRETATION OF WILLS. By the Right Hon. Sir JAMES WIGRAM, Knt. The Fourth Edition, prepared for the press with the sanction of the learned Author, by KNOX WIGRAM, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

"In the celebrated treatise of Sir James Wigram, the rules of law are stated, discussed and explained in a manner which has excited the admiration of every judge who has had to consult it." — *Lord Kingsdown, in a Privy Council Judgment, July 8th*, 1858.

Wills on Circumstantial Evidence.—4th Edit.

8vo. 10*s.* cloth.

AN ESSAY on the PRINCIPLES of CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. Illustrated by numerous Cases. By the late WILLIAM WILLS, Esq. Fourth Edition, edited by his Son, ALFRED WILLS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Aldred's Questions on Property Law.

Post 8vo. 5*s.* cloth.

ELEMENTARY QUESTIONS on the LAW OF PROPERTY, REAL and PERSONAL, supplemented by advanced Questions on the Law of Contracts, with copious references throughout. By PHILIP FOSTER ALDRED, B.C.L., Hertford College, Oxford.

By the same author, post 8vo. 2*s.* sewed.

A CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE CHIEF REAL PROPERTY STATUTES, with their more important Provisions, for the Use of Law Students.

Dowell's Income Tax Laws.

8vo. 12*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

THE INCOME TAX LAWS at present in force in the United Kingdom, with Practical Notes, Appendices and a copious Index. By STEPHEN DOWELL, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Assistant Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

"Only men thoroughly conversant with the subject could have prepared it, and despite Mr. Dowell's knowledge it must have been a heavy labour. To commissioners and all concerned in the working of the Income Tax Mr. Dowell's book will be of great value."—*Law Journal.*

"We cannot doubt that the work will prove of much service to persons engaged in the administration of the Income Tax laws, and to the practitioner on the points which frequently arise in reference to those laws."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"We can honestly recommend Mr. Dowell's work to our readers as being well done in every respect. They will find it a neatly written and complete history and explanation of the Stamp Duties; and they will also find the Act of 1870 set out completely and clearly set before them in a good bold type, easy of reference, and supported in its utility by a good index."—*Law Magazine.*

Dowell's Stamp Duties and Stamp Laws.

8vo. 12*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

A HISTORY and EXPLANATION of the STAMP DUTIES, from their commencement to the present time, the past and the present State of the Stamp Laws, the System and the Administration of the Tax, Observations on the Stamp Duties in Foreign Countries; *the Stamp Laws at present in force in the United Kingdom;* with Notes, Appendices and a copious Index. By STEPHEN DOWELL, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Assistant Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

"This is a work of some power. The author is evidently master of his subject. The style of the composition is singularly felicitous and makes the subject—a rather thorny one—clear and intelligible."—*Law Times.*

Redman's Law of Arbitrations and Awards.

8vo. 12*s.* cloth.

A CONCISE TREATISE on the LAW of ARBITRATIONS and AWARDS, with an Appendix of Precedents and Statutes. By JOSEPH HAWORTH REDMAN, of the Middle Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

"Mr. Redman goes straight through his task, and gives his cases at the end of his propositions. The chief merit of the work is the singular lucidity with which the law is expounded. We give the work all the praise which it can claim when we say that the arrangement is good, the style clear, and the work exhaustive. There is a useful appendix of precedents and statutes, and a very good index."—*Law Times.*

"This is likely to prove a useful book in practice. All the ordinary law on the subject is given shortly and in a convenient and accessible form, and the index is a good one. The book is of a portable size and moderate price, and contains a fairly complete appendix of precedents. It is likely enough that it will meet a demand both in the profession and amongst lay arbitrators."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"It is a concise statement of the law on the questions which are likely to arise in the course of a reference or in subsequent proceedings which may be taken in regard to it. The precedents of awards are clearly and concisely drawn. The arrangement of chapters is conveniently managed. The law is clearly stated, and, so far as we can judge, all the important cases bearing directly on the subject are given, while the index appears reasonably copious. These facts, combined with the smallness of the volume, ought to make the book a success."—*Law Journal.*

Clifford & Stephens's Practice of Referees Court, 1873.

Two vols. royal 8vo. 3*l.* 10*s.* cloth.

THE PRACTICE of the COURT of REFEREES on PRIVATE BILLS in PARLIAMENT, with Reports of Cases as to the *locus standi* of Petitioners during the Sessions 1867-68-69-70-71 and 72. By FREDERICK CLIFFORD and PEMBROKE S. STEPHENS, Barristers-at-Law.

Just published, royal 8vo. Vol. I. Part I. price 31*s.* 6*d.*, Vol. I. Part II. 15*s.* sewed, Vol. II. Part I. 12*s.* 6*d.* sewed, Vol. II. Part II. 12*s.* 6*d.* sewed.

In continuation of the above,

CASES DECIDED DURING THE SESSIONS 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878 by the COURT of REFEREES on PRIVATE BILLS in PARLIAMENT. By FREDERICK CLIFFORD and A. G. RICKARDS, Esquires, Barristers-at-Law.

"The Reports are well indexed, and bring down the decided cases to the end of 1875. As to the mode in which Messrs. Clifford and Rickards have executed the work, it will be sufficient to say that these Reports are a continuance of the series of 'Clifford and Stephens's Reports,' which began in 1867, and seem to be marked by the same care and accuracy which have made these Reports a standard for reference and quotation by practitioners and the Court itself."—*Times*, March 10, 1876.

"This is a volume of reports which, we think, will prove of very great use to any one practising or interested in cases before the referees. On the whole it is well done. Notwithstanding the slight defects mentioned, the book is really a very useful one, and will doubtless commend itself to Parliamentary practitioners."—*Law Times.*

Baxter's Judicature Acts.—3rd Edition.

Just Published in 1 vol. post 8vo. 10*s.* cloth.

THE JUDICATURE ACTS AND RULES, 1873—1879, containing all the Statutes, Rules, Forms, and Decisions to the present time. By WYNNE E. BAXTER, Solicitor, Under Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

Cutler and Griffin's Indian Criminal Law.

8vo. 6*s.* cloth.

AN ANALYSIS of the INDIAN PENAL CODE (including the Indian Penal Code Amendment Act, 1870), with Notes. By JOHN CUTLER, B.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Professor of English Law and Jurisprudence, and Professor of Indian Jurisprudence at King's College, London, and EDMUND FULLER GRIFFIN, B.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.

"It may be added that the code is just at present out of print, so that the production of an analysis at the present moment is especially opportune. Messrs. Cutler and Griffin have produced a useful little book, and produced it at a time when it will be especially useful."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"This analysis of the Indian Penal Code seems to have conferred a great boon on the Indian practitioner, and will doubtless be of use to professional men in England. It has a good index."—*Law Magazine.*

"This is a work intended for students and for practitioners in India. Knowing how well the same authors edited the Indian portion of Powell on Evidence, we should be content to take it on the faith of their reputation only. The mode of analysis is very clear and brings well forward the prominent features of the code."—*Law Times.*

Field's Table of, and Index to, Indian Statute Law.

Demy 4to. 42*s.* cloth.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of, and INDEX to, the INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK from the Year 1834, with a General Introduction to the Statute Law of India; with a SUPPLEMENT bringing the work down to August, 1872. By C. D. FIELD, M.A., LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.

Smith's Practice of Conveyancing.

Post 8vo. 6*s.* cloth.

AN ELEMENTARY VIEW of the PRACTICE of CONVEYANCING in SOLICITORS' OFFICES; with an Outline of the Proceedings under the Transfer of Land and Declaration of Title Acts, 1862, for the use of Articled Clerks. By EDMUND SMITH, B.A., late of Pembroke College, Cambridge. Attorney and Solicitor.

THE LAW EXAMINATION JOURNAL.

Edited by HERBERT NEWMAN MOZLEY, M.A.,
Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; and of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Price 1*s. each, by post* 1*s.* 1*d. All the back Numbers may be had.*

No. **40.**—Trinity, 1879.—I. Settled Estates Act, 1877 (ss. 16—41). II. New Rules for the HONOURS Examination. III. Digest of Cases. IV. Review: Claude Plumptre on the Law of Simple Contracts. V. Final Examination, June, 1879; Questions and Answers. VI. Intermediate Examination, June, 1879; Questions and Answers. VII. Correspondence and Notices.

No. **39.** Easter, 1879.—I. The Statute of Quia Emptores. II. The Settled Estates Act, 1877 (ss. 1—15). III. Rules of the Supreme Court, March, 1879. IV. Digest of Cases. V. Final Examination, April, 1879: Questions and Answers. VI. Intermediate Examination, April, 1879: Questions and Answers. VII. Correspondence and Notices.

No. **38.** Hilary, 1879.—I. Real Property Limitation Act, 1874. II. Statutes of 1878 (cc. 52 to 79). III. Rules of the Supreme Court, November, 1878. IV. Final Examination, January, 1879: Questions and Answers. V. Intermediate Examination, January, 1879: Questions and Answers. VI. Correspondence and Notices.

No. **37.** Michaelmas, 1878.—I. Statutes of Past Sessions. II. Statutes of 1878 (Second Notice). III. Notices relating to the Intermediate Examinations to be held in 1879 and 1880. IV. Reviews of Books. V. Final Examination, November, 1878: Questions and Answers. VI. Intermediate Examination, November, 1878: Questions and Answers. VII. Correspondence and Notices.

Nos. **36.** Trinity, 1878.—I. Statutes of 1878 (Chapters 1 to 19 inclusive). II. Statutes of Past Sessions, including (1) The Act for the Amendment of the Law of Real Property, and (2) The Satisfied Terms Act. III. Reviews of Books. IV. Final Examination, June, 1878: Questions and Answers. V. Intermediate Examination, June, 1878: Questions and Answers. VI. Correspondence and Notices.

Nos. **34** and **35.** (Double Number, 2*s.*) Hilary and Easter, 1878.—I. Statutes of 1877 (Second Notice). II. Regulations for Examinations under Solicitors Act, 1877. III. Digest of Cases. IV. Intermediate Examination, November, 1877: Questions and Answers. V. Final Examination, January, 1878: Questions and Answers. VI. Intermediate Examination, January, 1878: Questions and Answers. VII. Final Examination, April, 1878: Questions and Answers. VIII. Intermediate Examination, April, 1878: Questions and Answers. IX. Correspondence, &c.

No. **33.** Michaelmas, 1877.—I. Statutes of 1877 (First Notice). II. Digest of Cases. III. Intermediate Examination, June, 1877: Questions and Answers. IV. Final Examination, November, 1877: Questions and Answers. V. Notices of Intermediate Examinations for 1878. VI. Correspondence and Notices.

No. **32.** Trinity, 1877.—I. Satisfied Terms. II. Rules of the Supreme Court, May, 1877. III. Digest of Cases. IV. Intermediate Examination, April, 1877: Questions and Answers. V. Final Examination, June, 1877: Questions and Answers. VI. Reviews of Books. VII. Correspondence and Notices.

No. **31.** Easter, 1877.—I. The Statutes of 1876 (Third Notice). II. Digest of Cases. III. Intermediate Examination, January, 1877: Questions and Answers. IV. Final Examination, April, 1877: Questions and Answers. V. Review. VI. Correspondence and Notices.

No. **30.** Hilary, 1877.—I. Statutes of 1876 (Second Notice). II. Rules of the Supreme Court, December, 1876. III. Digest of Cases. IV. Intermediate Examination, November, 1876: Questions and Answers. V. Final Examination, January, 1877: Questions and Answers. VI. Reviews. VII. Correspondence and Notices.

No. **29.** Michaelmas, 1876.—I. Statutes of 1876 (First Notice). II. Rules of the Supreme Court, June, 1876. III. Intermediate Examination, June, 1876: Questions and Answers. IV. Final Examination, November, 1876: Questions and Answers. V. Notices of the Intermediate Examinations for 1877. VI. Correspondence and Notices.

No. **28.** Trinity, 1876.—I. The Rules of February, 1876. II. The Statues of 1875 (concluded). III. Digest of Cases. IV. Intermediate Examination, April, 1876: Questions and Answers. V. Final Examination, June, 1876: Questions and Answers. VI. Reviews of Books. VII. Correspondence and Notices.

No. **27.** Easter, 1876.—I. Notices for the June and November Examinations, 1876. II. Further Extracts from the Rules of November 2, 1875. III. Statutes of 1875 (Third Notice). IV. Digest of Cases. V. Intermediate Examination, 1876: Questions and Answers. VI. Final Examination, April, 1876: Questions and Answers. VII. The New Law Dictionary. VIII. Reviews of Books. IX. Correspondence and Notices.

No. **26.** Hilary, 1876.—I. The New Rules relating to Examinations. II. The Statutes of 1875 (Second Notice). III. Digest of Cases. IV. Intermediate Examination, Michaelmas Sittings, 1875: Questions and Answers. V. Final Examination, Hilary Sittings, 1876: Questions and Answers. VI. Reviews. VII. Correspondence and Notices.

No. **25.** Michaelmas, 1875.—I. Statute of Fraudulent Conveyances, 13 Eliz. c. 5. II. Statutes of 1875 (First Notice). III. Digest of Cases. IV. Intermediate Examination, Trinity Term, 1875: Questions and Answers. V. Final Examination, Michaelmas Term, 1875: Questions and Answers. VI. Reviews of Books. VII. Correspondence and Notices.

No. **24.** Trinity, 1875.—I. The Statute of Uses (continued). II. Digest of Cases. III. Intermediate Examination, Easter Term, 1875: Questions and Answers. IV. Final Examination, Trinity Term, 1875: Questions and Answers. V. A New Law Dictionary. VI. Correspondence and Notices.

Copies of Vol. I. of the LAW EXAMINATION JOURNAL, *containing Nos.* 1 *to* 14, *with full Indexes and Tables of Cases cited, may now be had, price* 16*s. bound in cloth.*

*** *An Index to Vol.* 2 *of the* LAW EXAMINATION JOURNAL, *containing Nos.* 15 *to* 28, *is now issued, and may be had separately, price* 6*d. sewed. Copies of Vol.* 2 *of the* LAW EXAMINATION JOURNAL *may also be had, price* 15*s. cloth.*

BAR EXAMINATION JOURNAL.

EDITED BY

A. D. TYSSEN, B.C.L., M.A., SIR R. K. WILSON, BART., M.A., and W. D. EDWARDS, LL.B., Barristers-at-Law.

8vo., 3s. each, by post 3s. 1d.

Nos. 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, from TRINITY TERM, 1872, to HILARY TERM, 1878.

(*No.* 13 *is a Double Number, price 6s., by post 6s. 2d.; Nos.* 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 *&* 8 *are out of print.*)

Subjects of Bar Examination. Examination Papers, with *the Answers.*

ENGLISH LAW: Constitutional Law and Legal History; Equity; Common Law; Real Property; Jurisprudence, &c.; General Paper.

INDIAN LAW: Hindu Law; Mahomedan Law; Penal Code; Criminal Procedure Code; Civil Procedure Code; Succession Act; General Paper.

"Messrs. A. D. Tyssen and W. D. Edwards, Barristers-at-Law, have edited No. 12, Hilary Term, 1876, of the 'Bar Examination Journal,' published by Messrs. Butterworth. The number contains articles of a useful character on 'Reading for the Bar Examination;' 'Formation of a Law Library;' 'Reporting;' and also the Questions and Answers in the Bar Examinations of Hilary Term, with lists of successful candidates, and other information of interest to students for the bar. The article on 'Law Reporting' exhibits a mastery of the subject and deserves careful study."—*Law Journal, March 11th,* 1876.

PEARCE'S HISTORY of the INNS of COURT and CHANCERY; with Notices of their Ancient Discipline, Rules, Orders and Customs, Readings, Moots, Masques, Revels and Entertainments, including an Account of the Eminent Men of the Four Learned and Honourable Societies—Lincoln's Inn, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, and Gray's Inn, &c. By ROBERT R. PEARCE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 8*s.* cloth.

The Preliminary Examination Journal

AND STUDENT'S LITERARY MAGAZINE.

Edited by JAMES ERLE BENHAM,

Formerly of King's College, London; Author of "The Student's Examination Guide," &c.

Now complete in 18 *Numbers, containing all the Questions and Answers from* 1871 *to* 1875, *and to be had in One Vol.* 8*vo., price* 18*s. cloth.*

Nos. I. to XVIII. of the Preliminary Examination Journal may also still be had at 1s. each, by post 1s. 1d.

An Action at Law: being an Outline of the Jurisdiction of the Superior Courts of Common Law, with an Elementary View of the Proceedings in Actions therein. By ROBERT MALCOLM KERR, Barrister-at-Law; now Judge of the Sheriff's Court of the City of London. Third Edition. 12mo. 9*s*. cloth.

A Handy Book for the Common Law Judges' Chambers. By GEO. H. PARKINSON, Chamber Clerk to the Hon. Mr. Justice Byles. 12mo. 7*s*. cloth.

A Concise Treatise on the Principles of Equity Pleading; with Precedents. By C. STEWART DREWRY, of the Inner Temple, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 6*s*. cloth.

Drainage of Land: How to procure Outfalls by New Drains, or the Improvement of Existing Drains, in the Lands of an adjoining Owner, under the Powers contained in Part III. of the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 133; with an Explanation of the Provisions, and Suggestions for the Guidance of Land Owners, Occupiers, Land Agents and Surveyors. By J. WILLIAM WILSON, Solicitor. 8vo. 1*s*. sewed.

Supreme Appellate Jurisdiction. A Speech delivered in the House of Lords on the 11th June, 1874. By the Right Hon. Lord O'HAGAN. 8vo. 1*s*. sewed.

The Law and Facts of the Alabama Case, with reference to the Geneva Arbitration. By JAMES O'DOWD, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 2*s*. sewed.

Foreshores. Report of Case, The Queen at the Prosecution of Williams *v*. Nicholson, for removing Shingle from the Foreshore at Withernsea. Heard at the Police Court, Hull, 31st May, 1870. 8vo. 1*s*. sewed.

A Letter to the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor concerning Digests and Codes. By WILLIAM RICHARD FISHER, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Royal 8vo. 1*s*. sewed.

Indian Civil Service Examinations. On reporting Cases for the Periodical Examinations by Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India: Being a Lecture delivered on Wednesday, June 12th, 1867, at King's College, London. By JOHN CUTLER, B.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Professor of English Law and Jurisprudence and Professor of Indian Jurisprudence at King's College, London. 8vo. 1*s*. sewed.

Hamel's International Law, in connexion with Municipal Statutes relating to the Commerce, Rights and Liabilities of the Subjects of Neutral States pending Foreign War; considered with reference to the Case of the Alexandra, seized under the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. By FELIX HARGRAVE HAMEL, Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. 3*s*. boards.

Francillon's Lectures, Elementary and Familiar, on English Law. FIRST and SECOND SERIES. By JAMES FRANCILLON, Esq., County Court Judge. 2 vols. 8vo. 8*s*. each, cloth.

The Laws of Barbados. (By Authority.) Royal 8vo. 21s. cloth.

Le Marchant's Report of Proceedings of the House of Lords on the Claims to the Barony of Gardner, with an Appendix of Cases illustrative of the Law of Legitimacy. By Sir DENIS LE MARCHANT, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 18*s*. boards.

Norman's Treatise on the Law and Practice relating to Letters Patent for Inventions. By J. P. NORMAN, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. 7*s*. 6*d*. cloth.

Gray's Treatise on the Law of Costs in Actions and other Pro- ceedings in the Courts of Common Law at Westminster. By JOHN GRAY, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 21*s*. cloth.

Elements of the Logical and Experimental Sciences considered in their relation to the Practice of the Law. 8vo. 14*s.* boards.

An Elementary View of the Proceedings in a Suit in Equity. With an Appendix of Forms. By SYLVESTER J. HUNTER, B.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Sixth Edition. By G. W. LAWRANCE, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. 12*s.* cloth.

The Inns of Court and Legal Education. By C. T. Saunders. 8vo. 1*s.* sewed.

A Memoir of Lord Lyndhurst. By William Sidney Gibson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn. Second Edition, enlarged. 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

A Memoir of Mr. Justice Talfourd. By a Member of the Oxford Circuit. Reprinted from the Law Magazine. 8vo. 1*s.* sewed.

Speech of Sir R. Palmer, Q.C., M.P., at the Annual Meeting of the Legal Education Association in the Middle Temple Hall, 1871; with a Report of the Proceedings. 8vo. 1*s.* sewed.

The Ancient Land Settlement of England. A Lecture delivered at University College, London, October 17th, 1871. By J. W. WILLIS BUND, M.A., Professor of Constitutional Law and History. 8vo. 1*s.* sewed.

Baker's Compendium of the Statutes, Cases and Decisions affect-ing the Office of Coroner. By WILLIAM BAKER, Coroner of Middlesex. 12mo. 7*s.* cloth.

Greening's Forms of Declarations, Pleadings and other Pro-ceedings in the Superior Courts of Common Law, with the Common Law Procedure Act, and other Statutes; Table of Officers' Fees; and the New Rules of Practice and Pleading, with Notes. By HENRY GREENING, Esq., Special Pleader. Second Edition. 12mo. 10*s.* 6*d.* boards.

Bowditch's Treatise on the History, Revenue Laws, and Govern-ment of the Isles of Jersey and Guernsey, to which is added the recent Acts as to Smuggling, Customs and Trade of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, Forms, Costs, &c. By J. BOWDITCH, Solicitor. 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.* sewed.

Pulling's Practical Compendium of the Law and Usage of Mercantile Accounts: describing the various Rules of Law affecting them, at Common Law, in Equity, Bankruptcy and Insolvency, or by Arbitration. Containing the Law of Joint Stock Companies' Accounts, and the Legal Regulations for their Adjustment under the Winding-up Acts of 1848 and 1849. By ALEXANDER PULLING, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 9*s.* boards.

Leigh's Abridgment of the Law of Nisi Prius. By P. B. Leigh, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols. 8vo. £2 : 8*s.* boards.

Gurney's System of Short Hand. By Thomas Gurney. First published in 1740, and subsequently improved. 17th Edition. 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

"Gurney's is, we believe, admitted to be the best of the many systems, and a seventeenth edition appears to attest that fact."—*Law Times.*

Linklater's Digest of, and Index to, the New Bankruptcy Act, 1869, and the accompanying Acts. By JOHN LINKLATER, Solicitor. Second Edition. Imperial 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.* sewed.

Moseley's Law of Contraband of War; comprising all the American and English Authorities on the Subject. By JOSEPH MOSELEY, Esq., B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. 5*s.* cloth.

Dr. Deane's Law of Blockade, as contained in the Judgments of Dr. Lushington and the Cases on Blockade decided during 1854. By J. P. DEANE, D.C.L., Advocate in Doctors' Commons. 8vo. 10*s.* cloth.

Lovesy's Law of Arbitration between Masters and Workmen, as founded upon the Councils of Conciliation Act of 1867, the Masters and Workmen Act, and other Acts, with an Introduction and Notes. By C. W. LOVESY, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, now one of Her Majesty's Judges, British Guiana. 12mo. 4*s.* cloth.

Chart of Inheritance according to the Bengal School of Hindu Law. By C. D. FIELD, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Author of "The Law of Evidence in British India." On stiff card, 5*s.*

A Practical Treatise on Life Assurance; in which the Statutes, &c., affecting unincorporated Joint Stock Companies are briefly considered and explained. SECOND EDITION. By FREDERICK BLAYNEY, Esq., Author of "A Treatise on Life Annuities." 12mo. 7*s.* boards.

Sewell's Treatise on the Law of Sheriff, with Practical Forms and Precedents. By RICHARD CLARKE SEWELL, Esq., D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 21*s.* boards.

The Law relating to Transactions on the Stock Exchange. By HENRY KEYSER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 8*s.* cloth.

Sewell's Municipal Corporation Acts, 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76, and 6 & 7 Will. 4, cc. 103, 104, 105, with Notes, and Index. By R. C. SEWELL, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 9*s.* boards.

A Legigraphical Chart of Landed Property in England from the time of the Saxons to the present Æra. By CHARLES FEARNE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. On a large sheet, 6*s.* coloured.

The Common Law of Kent; or the Customs of Gavelkind. With an Appendix concerning Borough English. By T. ROBINSON, Esq. THIRD EDITION, with Notes and References to modern Authorities, by JOHN WILSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 18*s.* boards.

The Marriage and Registration Acts, 6 & 7 Will. 4, caps. 85, 86; with Instructions, Forms and Practical Directions. The Acts of 1837, viz. 7 Will. 4, c. 1, and 1 Vict. c. 22, with Notes and Index. By J. S. BURN, Esq., *Secretary to the Commission.* 12mo. 6*s.* 6*d.* boards.

A Treatise on the Law of Gaming, Horse-Racing, and Wagers. By FREDERIC EDWARDS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 12mo. 5*s.* cloth.

A Digest of Principles of English Law; arranged in the order of the Code Napoleon, with an Historical Introduction. By GEORGE BLAXLAND, Esq. Royal 8vo. £1 : 4*s.* boards.

A Treatise on the Law of Commerce and Manufactures, and the Contracts relating thereto; with an Appendix of Treaties, Statutes, and Precedents. By JOSEPH CHITTY, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 4 vols. royal. 8vo. £6 : 6*s.* boards.

Anstey's Pleader's Guide; a Didactic Poem, in Two Parts. The Eighth Edition. 12mo. 7*s.* boards.

Hardy's Catalogue of Lords Chancellors, Keepers of the Great Seal, and Principal Officers of the High Court of Chancery. By THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Principal Keeper of Records. Royal 8vo. 20*s.* cloth. (Only 250 copies printed.)

Pothier's Treatise on the Contract of Partnership; with the Civil Code and Code of Commerce relating to the Subject, in the same Order. Translated from the French. By O. D. TUDOR, Esq., Barrister. 8vo. 5*s.* cloth.

Browne's Practical Treatise on Actions at Law, embracing the Subjects of Notice of Action; Limitation of Actions; necessary Parties to and proper Forms of Actions, the Consequence of Mistake therein; and the Law of Costs with reference to Damages. By R. J. BROWNE, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Special Pleader. 8vo. 16*s.* boards.

Ecclesiastical Law.

Rules and Regulations to be observed in all Causes, Suits and Proceedings instituted in the Consistory Court of London from and after 26th June, 1877. (By Order of the Judge.) Royal 8vo., 1*s.* sewed.

The Case of the Rev. G. C. Gorham against the Bishop of Exeter, as heard and determined by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on appeal from the Arches Court of Canterbury. By EDWARD F. MOORE, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Author of Moore's "Privy Council Reports." Royal 8vo. 8*s.* cloth.

Archdeacon Hale's Essay on the Union between Church and State, and the Establishment by Law of the Protestant Reformed Religion in England, Ireland, and Scotland. By W. H. HALE, M.A., Archdeacon of London. 8vo. 1*s.* sewed.

The Judgment of the Privy Council on Appeal in the Case of Hebbert *v.* Purchas. Edited by EDWARD BULLOCK, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter in Privy Council for the Law Journal Reports. Royal 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.* sewed.

Burder *v.* Heath. Judgment delivered on November 2, 1861, by the Right Honorable STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, D.C.L., Dean of the Arches. Folio 1*s.* sewed.

The Case of Long *v.* Bishop of Cape Town, embracing the opinions of the Judges of Colonial Court hitherto unpublished, together with the decision of the Privy Council, and Preliminary Observations by the Editor. Royal 8vo. 6*s.* sewed.

The Judgment of the Dean of the Arches, also the Judgment of the PRIVY COUNCIL, in Liddell (clerk), and Horne and others against Westerton, and Liddell (clerk) and Park and Evans against Beal. Edited by A. F. BAYFORD, LL.D.; and with an elaborate analytical Index to the whole of the Judgments in these Cases. Royal 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.* sewed.

The Law of the Building of Churches, Parsonages and Schools, and of the Division of Parishes and Places—continued to 1874. By CHARLES FRANCIS TROWER, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. 9*s.* cloth.

The History and Law of Church Seats or Pews. By ALFRED HEALES, F.S.A., Proctor in Doctors' Commons. 2 vols. 8vo. 16*s.* cloth.

Field's Law relating to Protestant Curates and the Residence of Incumbents on their Benefices in England and Ireland. By C. D. FIELD, M.A., LL.D., Author of "The Law of Evidence in India," &c. Post 8vo. 6*s.* cloth.

Hamel's Law of Ritualism in the United Church of England and Ireland. With Practical Suggestions for Amendment of the Law, and a Form of Bill for that purpose. By F. HARGAVE HAMEL, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. 1*s.* sewed.

The Judgment delivered by the Right Honble. Sir Robert Phillimore, D.C.L., Official Principal of the Court of Arches, in the Cases of Martin *v.* Mackonochie and Flamank *v.* Simpson. Edited by WALTER G. F. PHILLIMORE, B.A., of the Middle Temple, Fellow of All Souls College, and Vinerian Scholar, Oxford. Royal 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.* sewed.

Judgment delivered by the Right Hon. Lord Cairns on behalf of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of Martin *v.* Mackonochie. Edited by W. ERNST BROWNING, Barrister-at-Law. Royal 8vo. 1*s.* 6*d.* sewed.

The Privilege of Religious Confessions in English Courts of Justice considered in a Letter to a Friend. By EDWARD BADELEY, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 2*s.* sewed.

The Practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts, with Forms and Tables of Costs. By H. C. COOTE, F.S.A., Proctor in Doctors' Commons, &c. 8vo. 28*s.* boards.

A Practical Treatise on the Law of Advowsons. By J. MIREHOUSE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 8vo. 14*s.* boards.

The Lord's Table: its true Rubrical Position. The Purchas Judgment, not reliable. The Power of the Laity and Churchwardens to prevent Romanizing. Suggestions to the Laity and Parishes for the due ordering of the Table at Communion Time. The Rubrical Position of the Celebrant. By H. F. NAPPER, Solicitor. 8vo. 1s. sewed.

New Works and New Editions in Preparation.

Saunders's Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, arranged as a Supplement to Oke's Magisterial Synopsis.

Phillimore's International Law. Third Edition. Vol. 1. 8vo.

Glen's Law of Highways. The Third Edition. In 8vo.

A Collection of Mortgage Precedents and Forms of Decrees. By W. R. Fisher, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. In 1 vol. royal 8vo.

Dr. Tristram's Practice of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice in Contentious Matters. The Seventh Edition. In 1 vol. 8vo.

Law Examination Journal, No. 41, Michaelmas, 1879.

Imprinted at London,
nvmber Seuen in Flete strete within Temple barre,
whylom the signe of the Hande and starre,
and the Hovse where liued Richard Tottel,
printer by Special patentes of the bokes of the Common lawe
in the seueral Reigns of
Kng. Edw. VI. and of the qvenes Marye and Elizabeth.

1553—1879.

Mr. Oke's Magisterial Works.

Oke's Magisterial Synopsis; a Practical Guide for Magistrates, their Clerks, Solicitors, and Constables; comprising Summary Convictions and Indictable Offences, with their Penalties, Punishments, Procedure, &c., *alphabetically and tabularly arranged:* with a Copious Index. *Twelfth Edition, much enlarged.* By THOMAS W. SAUNDERS, Esq., late Recorder of Bath, and now one of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates. In 2 vols. 8vo. 60*s.* cloth. 68*s.* half-calf. 70*s.* calf.

"The new edition now before us has been brought out under the superintendence of Mr. Saunders, the Recorder of Bath, whose name is so well known in legal literature. Mr. Saunders has for so many years made many of the subjects which fall within the scope of magisterial jurisdiction his special study, and we are not at all surprised that he should have been selected to carry on the work of Mr. Oke."—*Law Journal.*

Oke's Magisterial Formulist; being a complete collection of Forms and Precedents for practical use in all Cases out of Quarter Sessions, and in Parochial Matters, by Magistrates, their Clerks, Attornies and Constables. By GEORGE C. OKE, Author of "The Magisterial Synopsis," &c. *Fifth Edition, enlarged and improved.* By THOMAS W. SAUNDERS, Esq., late Recorder of Bath, and now one of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates. 8vo. 38*s.* cloth. 42*s.* half-calf. 43*s.* calf.

"In selecting Mr. Saunders to follow in the steps of Mr. Oke, the publishers exercised wise discretion, and we congratulate both author and publishers upon the complete and very excellent manner in which this edition has been prepared and is now presented to the profession."—*Law Times.*

Oke's Handy Book of the Game Laws; containing the whole Law as to Game Licences and Certificates, Gun Licences, Poaching Prevention, Trespass, Rabbits, Deer, Dogs, Birds, and Poisoned Grain, Sea Birds, Wild Birds and Wild Fowl, and the Rating of Game throughout the United Kingdom. Systematically arranged, with the Acts, Decisions, Notes and Forms. By J. W. WILLIS BUND, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Author of "The Law relating to Salmon Fisheries in England and Wales," &c. Post 8vo. 14*s.* cloth.

"A book on the Game Laws, brought up to the present time, and including the recent Acts with regard to Wild Fowl, &c. was much needed, and Mr. Willis Bund has most opportunely supplied the want by bringing out a revised and enlarged edition of the very useful Handy Book of which the late Mr. Oke was the Author."—*The Field.*

Oke's Handy Book of the Fishery Laws; containing the Law as to Fisheries, Private and Public, in the Inland Waters of England and Wales, and the Freshwater Fisheries Preservation Act, 1878. Systematically arranged, with the Acts, Decisions, Notes and Forms. By GEORGE C. OKE, author of "The Magisterial Synopsis" and "Formulist," "The Laws of Turnpike Roads," &c., &c. *Second Edition.* By J. W. WILLIS BUND, M.A., LL.B., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Chairman of the Severn Fishery Board. In One Vol. Post 8vo. 5*s.* cloth.

Oke's Laws as to Licensing Inns, &c. 1874; containing the Licensing Acts of 1872 and 1874, and the other Acts in force as to Ale-houses, Beer-houses, Wine and Refreshment-houses, Shops, &c. where Intoxicating Liquors are sold, and Billiard and Occasional Licences. Systematically arranged, with Explanatory Notes, the authorized Forms of Licences, Tables of Offences, Index, &c. By GEORGE C. OKE, late Chief Clerk to the Lord Mayor of London. *Second Edition,* with all the Cases decided to the present time. By W. CUNNINGHAM GLEN, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Post 8vo. 10*s.* cloth.

"The arrangement in chapters adopted by Mr. Oke seems to us better than the plan pursued by the authors of the rival work."—*Solicitors' Journal.*

"Mr. Oke has brought out by far the best edition of the act."—*Law Times.*

"We are sure that lawyers who have licensing cases and magistrates who have to administer the new act will be very glad to hear that Mr. Oke has published a treatise on the subject."—*Law Journal.*

Oke's Law of Turnpike Roads; comprising the whole of the General Acts now in force, including those of 1861; the Acts as to Union of Trusts, for facilitating Arrangements with their Creditors, as to the interference by Railways with Roads, their non-repair, and enforcing Contributions from Parishes, &c., practically arranged. With Cases, copious Notes, all the necessary Forms, and an elaborate Index, &c. By GEORGE C. OKE. *Second Edition.* 12mo. 18*s.* cloth.

*** *For complete Catalogue, see end of this Work.*

Law Works for Students.

Mr. Serjeant Stephen's New Commentaries. *Seventh Edition*, 1874. By James Stephen, Esq., LL.D., Judge of County Courts, &c. 4 vols. 8vo. 4*l.* 4*s.* cloth. 5*l.* calf.

Tudor's Leading Cases on Real Property, Conveyancing and Wills: with Notes. 3rd Edition. Royal 8vo. 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

Plumptre's Principles of the Law of Simple Contracts. Post 8vo. 8*s.* cloth.

*** A companion volume to Underhill on Torts.

Mozley and Whiteley's Concise Law Dictionary. 8vo. 20*s.*

"Law students desirous of 'cramming' will find it acceptable."—*Law Times.*

Trower's Prevalence of Equity under the Judicature Acts, 1873 and 1875. 8vo. 5*s.* cloth.

Chute's Equity in relation to Common Law. 8vo. 9*s.* cloth.

Underhill's Law of Torts or Wrongs. *Second Edition.* Post 8vo. 8*s.* cloth.

Underhill's Law of Trusts and Trustees. Post 8vo. 8*s.* cloth.

Seaborne's Manual of the Law of Vendors and Purchasers. *Second Edition.* Post 8vo. cloth. (*In the press.*)

Kelly's Conveyancing Draftsman. Post 8vo. 6*s.* cloth.

Goldsmith's Doctrine and Practice of Equity. *Sixth Edition.* 18*s.*

Roberts' Principles of Equity: a First Book on Equity Jurisprudence. *Third Edition.* 8vo. 18*s.* cloth.

Mosely's Articled Clerks' Handy-Book. *Second Edition.* By E. H. Bedford. Post 8vo. 8*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

Bedford's Final Examination Guide to the Judicature Acts, 1873 and 1875. Questions and Answers. 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

Bedford's Final Examination Guide to the Law of Probate and Divorce. Questions and Answers. 8vo. 4*s.* cloth.

Bedford's Table of Leading Statutes for the Intermediate and Final Examination in Law, Equity and Conveyancing. 1*s.* on a Sheet.

Lewis's Principles of Conveyancing. 8vo. 18*s.* cloth.

Barry's Practice of Conveyancing. 8vo. 18*s.* cloth.

Cutler and Griffin's Analysis of Indian Penal Code. 8vo. 6*s.*

Nasmith's Institutes of English Public Law. 8vo. 12*s.*

Nasmith's Institutes of English Private Law. 2 vols. 21*s.*

M. Ortolan's History of Roman Law, translated by I. T. Prichard and D. Nasmith, Barristers-at-Law. 8vo. 28*s.* cloth.

Fulton's Constitutional History. Post 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

The Bar Examination Journal: containing the Examination Papers, with Answers, of each Bar Examination. By A. D. Tyssen and W. D. Edwards, Barristers. 3*s.* each number, sewed; by post, 3*s.* 1*d.*

The Law Examination Journal, and Law Student's Magazine. Edited by Herbert Newman Mozley, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Containing Leading Articles, Notes of Important Legal Decisions, Intermediate and Final Examination Questions and Answers, Reviews of Books, Correspondence, &c. Published after each Final Examination for Solicitors in Hil., East., Trin. & Mich. Terms. 8vo., in Numbers at 1*s.*; post, 1*s.* 1*d.*

The Preliminary Examination Journal, and Student's Literary Magazine. By J. E. Benham. In Eighteen Numbers, now complete in One Vol., containing all the Questions [illegible] 1875. 18*s.* cloth. The separate Numbers at 1*s.* ea[illegible]

*** For compl[illegible] this Work.